WEEKLY 3 PEOPLE.



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VOL. X, NO. 27

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1900.

Fifth National Convention Meets at Pittsburgh.

"DAILY PEOPLE" CHEERED

Fin-five Delegates Respond to the Rollfall as Bona-fide Representatives of Bost-fide Unions - Boundless Enthusi-Malloney and Remmel Both Delepies-Mass Meetings to be Held.

MITTSBURG, PA., Sept. 19-The Fifth National Convention of the Socialit Trade & Labor Alliance met to-day at the spacious headquarters of the Social Labor Party, with fifty-five delerates present. Many visitors crowded

The convention was called to order by the National Secretary, Wm. L. Brower, at 11 a. m. . After the routine to form a permanent organization, with Valentine Remmel, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Vice President as chairman, and Power, from Rhode Island as vice chairman.

The first thing in order was the report of the General Executive Board. It was was read by General Secretary Brower, hose reading was frequently interruptd by enthusiastic plaudies that punctifated the passages. This was especially so when the passage on the DAILY PROPLE was reached. The outburst of was tremendious. The salem rose to their feet with cheers and rahs for "the first and only daily or paper in the English speaking It seemed as if the enthusiasm the delegates on this head would have end, so prolonged were the cheers.

Among the noted delegates present is eeph F. Malloney, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for President, who smes with credentials from his Machinits Local Alliance, of Lynn, Mass.

The convention is to close Saturday, eith a mammoth meeting at Carnegie Hall, Allegheny, where, besides the Socalist presidential candidates, Daniel DeLeon, the editor of the DAILY PEO-PLE, will be here to speak. The meetin will be preceded by a parade.

There will be six meetings addressed

by the delegates to-night.

The following is the report of the G. B. B. presented to the convention.

To the Delegates of the Fifth Nationoal

le a firm, a well-knit, bona fide organmtion. There also never was a time when what is generally called labor ortions were in a more deplorable members to certain doom. On the ther side we have the Socialist Trade & labor Alliance at the opening of this, trainst tremendous odds, i'nt still lightweans much to the working We are confronted with the cor-Con and the decadence of the ahal brutality of the capitalist class. have but one hope, and that is, by mion of the S. T. & L. A. and the islist Labor Party, we may free the ters from the blinding and degradinfluence of the pure and simple , and we may also place in office who represent us, men who will be

THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD.

espect of the industrial field is not straging. The long promised strike industries have been threatened olesaic cutdowns. When the cut one come, they will certainly in the strikes that must be far-reached by strikes that must be far-reached in their effects. The New England is their effects. The New England is the bean on the bean of the bean tagged edge since last November the granite workers have finished a ling fight. Another strike that left the better in a worse condition was the better strempt of the machinists to fee a national affair.

worst things about this ter was that it brought about the

machine shops, notably in the McKsy shops at Winchester, Mass. As this is one of the branches of the United Shop Machine Country

Machine Company, its bearing upon the rade as a whole can be readily seen. These strikes are matters of current history, and they prove that there has been no improvement in the condition of the working class. Every possible artificial stim-ulus has been given to trade, and we cannot even now keep the factory doors open, and give opportunity to our fellow workers, even as wage slaves. We have an army in the Philippines, in Porto Rico, and now we have one in China. All these men have been recruited from the army of out-of-work wage workers, and while numerous, they have made but little difference to the working class as a whole. The struggle for a chance to obtain employment is keener than ever, and at the present time it seems that it will be keener before the winter

There is no doubt but that we are on the verge of a general panic, and that the scenes of past years will be repeated. There are but few men prepared to endure a period of idleness, and the old pure and simple unions are in no con-dition to conduct the battle for them. It is the duty of the S. T. & L. A. to face the difficulty, and lead the men into the field where they will have a chance to fight without being hampered by men

who should be with them.

There is another serious difficulty confronting the working class, and that is the increase of woman and child labor. Despite the many laws on the statute books, there is an increasing tendency to use the women in all industries, and to supplant the women wherever possible with children. No adequate law exists, and even if it did exist, it would not be enforced. Here again, we see the obligation we are under to conduct a straight, uncompromising fight and do away, once for all, with the crooked. cowardly work of the pure and simple trades union officers, and the capitalists who use them to beat down all attempts of their employees to better their condi-

There is scarcely one line of business that is not either becoming unsteady or else beginning, in some measure, to feel the coming storm. The boasted numbers have proved ineffective under the most favorable conditions. What will be their fate when they meet the capitalist class on its own field, and with everything in its favor? They will be swept aside as they have been swept aside before, and the working class will have another lesson in trades unionism that is run by the scabby labor fakir.

With all these adverse conditions, and with the steady development of the capi-

talist system, there can no longer be any triffing with the labor movement. Our duty is plain, and as we have entered the class, we must fight the foe whether he appears as a capitalist or as a labor fakir. The cry of "union wrecking" cannot deter us on the economic field, any more than the cry of "nation wrecking" can deter us on the political field. It is the steadfast intention oof the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to continue the fight until our end is achieved.

OUR "LOSSES."

The attempt to defeat the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance resulted disastrously for those who tried it. We lost some locals, and others were weakened, but the effect has been, on the whole, good. An inter-esting thing connected with the defections from our ranks is furnished by the history of the once Central Labor Feder-

It was taken in by the Central Labor Convention of the Socialist Trade & Union, former D. A. J. of New York, and since that time it has been the mark for all the underhand political work of Tammany Hall. The meetings of the Central Federated Union are marked by the battles between rival political time when there was more need. ticians, or the representatives of the politicians. It has been used repeatedly for the dirtiest and the most cowardly work against the working class, and in most cases the worthy instruments of that work were the men who rebelled against us.

At a recen convention of the Liquor Dealers, the Central Federated Union was represented, and it there entered into a deal whereby some few favored cigar manufacturers were to have the preference over all others. At the more recent convention of the State body, it fathered a resolution for the repeal of the dollar tax on beer, which is paid by the brewer bosses, and at the same time it assisted in defeating a few other reso-lutions on the ground that they were

The rest of the Kangaroos have faded from view. As they were without a party until shelter was given them in he inside of the Tammany tiger, so they were without a union until they found a resting place in the American Federation of Labor, whose corruption they are perfectly familiar with, and against which they had so often declared war. The exact loss through the Kangaroo movement is difficult to estimate, but did not interfere materially with ou work, and whatever uneasiness it may have caused in the beginning is now

wholly eliminated. REVIEW OF STRIKES.

There is one point upon which we hould be strict, and that is the matter vailing faxity longer to hinder our work. We must understand perfectly what we are after, and we must understand the thods of conducting the Alliance. For all of them tending to define more clearly the relation of the Locals to the National body, and the Locals to one

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Unbounded Enthusiasm Manifested By Workingmen.

They Applaud the Gospel of Their Emancipation, and Appreciate the Fact That Their Continued Misery Is Due to Their Own Action, In Blindly Upholding the Conditions That Oppress Them.

The spectacle presented last night in the Union Hill, N. J., Turin Hall was one calculated to fill every Socialist heart with hope, and to rally the wavering and revive the spirits of the despondent of the working class, if such there be.

Joseph Francis Malloney, the presiden-tial candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, spoke for nearly two hours to large and enthusiastic audience. Mal loney's style is very masterful, the conclusion of his ad address he was as fresh and bright as at the

There was no indication of fatigue in his tone, his peroration was delivered with the same easy eloquence as the opening passages, with the added fire of concentrated enthusiasm. The applause was continually breaking in upon him, and the attitude of the people indicated a sort of impatience at not having suf-flicient opportunity given them to manifest their entire approval of his sentiments. His exposition of Socialist principles was only equalled by his damning indictment of the old political parties with their fake methods of cajoling the masses.

The Trust question, imperialism and all the other fake issues were subjected in their turn to the keen, slashing attack of this able exponent of Socialism. He dealt at some length with the present strike of the coal miners in Penn-sylvania, picturing their condition in language that thrilled his hearers, and

showing that whether or not he approved of the strike itself, he at least sympa-The truck system came in especially for a merciless and scatting exposure; and he showed a wonderfully intimate knowledge of the numerous meth-ods by which the employers con-trive to win back from the iners the greater part of their wages,

and so reduce them to a state no whit

better than a chattel slave.

NEWARK, Sept. 24.-A surging crowd of working men filled the vicinity of Centre Market, Broad street to-night, to hear Joseph F. Malloney, the Socialist Labor Party's candidate for President of the United States. The meeting was opened by Harry Carless, who acted as chairnd delivered a characteristic When Malloney advanced to the front of the speaking stand, he was greet-ed with tumultuous and long continued applause. He at once began his speech in the energetic and magnetic manner peculiar to himself. Referring to the two old parties, he denounced them both as robbers of the working class. These two parties come to the wage earner because they need his votes, They waste very little time talking to their own class, and use every argu-ment to capture "the wage-earner's ment to capture "the wage-sarner's vote. Having by this means esptured the political power, they turn around and use said power against the very wage-workers who placed it in their

"There is one class," continued Mr. "There is one class," continued Mr.
Malloney, " that produces all the wealth
and another class that is the possessor
of that wealth. The producers of the
welath are deprived of it because they are robbed of it. This robbery is carried on constitutionally by the system of profit-making, by shooting down wage-earners the minute they presume to ask for their rights through the per-petuation of every deed through which the demoralization of the workers will lead to the aggrandizement of wealth by the non-producers. If a worker wants to live under the presen worker wants to live under the present system he must submit to these methods of constitutional robbery. The Labor class sells itself to the capitalist class and gets barely enough up-on which to exist. The more the wage earners produce the more they strengthen the robber class. Mr. Maitween capital and labor, in the form of profits and wages, for every decade since 1850: These comparisons showed a steady increase in the percentages grabbed by capital and a steady decrease in the percentages paid to labor. Next he took up the division of classes, showing the interests of such. The interests of the capitalist class and those of the working class were shown to be diametrically opposed and the formation of political parties on those lines was urged. clared Malloney. "A party that will advance the interests of labor just as the two old parties advance those of capital. All legislation is class legislation of capital.

lation. It is legislation for the capitalist class. When labor is class-conscions, en-lightened as to its true position and inter-

ests, then it will elect its own men to power to make legislation for it. The

trusts rule the nation. We don't object

to that, but we want to rule the trusts." Malloney closed, urging his hearers not

to them to vote for their own party, the party of labor's emancination—the Social-

THE CAMPAIGN.

Socialist Labor Party Agitation Throughout the Country.

The sight of the Socialist Labor Party banner being raised above a platform has become the signal for a rush of the people toward it. This was the case last night in the Fourteenth Assembly District, at Third avenue and Tenth street. The chairman, John Kelly, had carcely a dozen words uttered before he had an audience of two hundred, and it kept on swelling till when Benjamin F. Keinard, the S. L. P. candidate for Congress, began his address it had doubled. Keinard began by reviewing the growth in strength of our party, and stated his conviction that in the coming election it should muster a greatly increased vote.

He then turned his attention to the enemy, making no distinction between Democrat or Republican. Something be said on the subject of expansion riled a man, who set up a shout about benevolent assimilation, and kept repeating the empty phrase till the crowd warned him that his conduct would not be tolerated, whereupon he left the meeting. The speaker scored a hit when he exposed the hypocrisy of the Democrats in their pretended championing of the Filipinos while at the same time disfranchising the negro of the South.

During the address a henchman of Big Six" took exception to the fact that the DAILY PEOPLE was not endorsed by that organization. The answer was so forcible and scathing that the hammer of the Socialist Labor Party seemed to have driven the interrupter's head level with the sidewalk, much to the admiration and satisfaction of the audience.

James T. Hunter was the next speaker. He dwelt mainly on the development of machinery from the primitive forms of the household and the small farm to the perefection it has now attained in the big factory and the bonanza farm. showed how the march of commercialism had not benegat but instead en-slaved the people and showed how the masses were worse off under these improvements than they were before their introduction. He adverted to the different classes who had been thrown out of employment by the rise of the trusts-small tradesmen drummers and so forth-all of whom now foolishly joined with the political tricks ter in the parrot cry of smash the frusts, and showed how ridiculous was the one and how insincere the other. The way was not to smash the trust, but to TAKE the trust and make it the prop-

erty of the nation.

The hearty manner in which these sentiments were applauded showed how deeply the audience sympathized with

the speakers.

Another large crowd collected at Ninth street and Avenue C (Sixteenth Assembly District), to hear Daniel DeLeon, H. Eckstein and others. Eckstein was introduced by H. Beck, the chairman, and held the audience spell bound for nearly an hour. Then Daniel DeLeon. candidate for Assembly from the district. made his appearance amid the cheers of the whole assemblage. He dealt with the questions at issue in his usual clear and forcible manner. He told them that there was in reality only one party in the ranks of the capitalists; that the pretended division into Republican and Democrats was a mere blind.

up fake issues, and by harping on them, not only distract the voters from ques-tions of real importance, but divide one half against the other. He advised them the only party that fought for the lib the working class, the Socialist Labor Party.

A man in the crowd shouted excited-ly, "You are right!" "I know I am," was

ly, "You are right!" "I know I am," was the simple but direct answer. Other meetings were held at Twenty-seventh street and Third avenue, 148th street and Willis avenue, and 143d street and Third avenue, at which addresses were made by G. A. Gillhaus, B.O'Toole, W. S. Dalton, and J. J. Kinneally.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 24 .- The So cialist Labor Party meetings in this city are the talk of the town. The outpourings of the working class to hear the labor gospel are so great that the politicians are wondering what it all means In their ignorance they cannot under stand how it is the workingmen voters can be rescued from their grasp. Last Saturday night fully 1,000 people as-sembled at the court house to hear an ad-dress by Harry Carless, and all indica-tions point to the fact that the S. L. P. will make great inroads upon the Rep Dem capitalist party on election day.

The white working men in the Trans vaal sometimes indulged in strikes for higher pay, and the Boer government would not lend their police or militia to the capitalists to break the strike with This was a fearful condition of affairs and had to be changed in some way The Boers could not be enjoied or bough into siding with the capitalist, so the Boer had to let go his hold on the govern-ment. He only did this when his fingers ere stiff in death. The change from burgher to bourgeois government cost a great deal, but the capitalist must own the government. When the men strike next time they will notice a difference.

BIG SIX.

An Example of Disorganized Labor and Organized Scabbery.

A History of The Trades Union Politica Crime of the Century-The Rank and File in Its Membership Held in Total Ignorance of the Interests of the Work-

The DAILY PEOPLE recently had in article in which it was made clear that the thing that generally goef by the name of, and is whooped up as, "Organized Labor" is everything but what its name pretends: that the Labor in it is absolutely disorganized, the rank and file being left and held in such ignorance of the interests of the working class that they pull in opposite directions; and that what is organized in it is not Labor at all but the verjest scabbery on the Labor Movement, to wit, the Labor Fakir. A full broadside illustration of this fact is just furnished in a manifesto issued by he "Board of Delegates," jointly with

The manifesto makes the conduct of the "New York Sun" towards its old employes the basis of its action. It then proceeds to say that all the leaders of importance in the Republican party were appealed to by the Union officers; and that these appeals proved ineffectual, the said Republican leaders continuing to furnish the "Sun" with their porty's patronage. Upon this ground the officers of the Union appeal to all its members to assist in administering a deserved rebuke to the leaders of the Republican party,"-how?-by "taking political action against the Republican party." A synopsis of this manifesto would be materially incomplete were omission to be niade of three lines in fat type wherewith its argumentative part closes. The three lines are as follows:

"This Union has not endorsed, nor will its officers countenance any effort to distort its action into an endorsement of the candidates or principles of any political party,"

The manifesto contains many morbeauty-spots; but these will do for the

Here it is all in a nut-shell. The Labor Fakirs or the Organized Scabbery in Typographical Union No. 6 cannot have more effectively drawn up their own indictment, convicting them of treason to the rank and file, of being seabs on the working class, in general, the rank and file of their own organization in particular.

The "Sun" is a capitalist concern. As such, it is there for private profit only; which is another way of saying that it is a contrivance to squeeze wealth out of that portion of the Working Class that it employs. Between the employes of such a concern and the concern itself there is a perpetual struggle: the class struggle: the struggle of the Working Class to keep more and more of its own product, and the struggle of the Capital ist Class to plunder the Working Class

In this struggle there is great disparity of forces in the shop, the economic field there, the empty pocket of the working man is pitted against the full pocke parity of forces increases by the circum stance that improved machinery stead ily swells the number of empty pockets thereby increasing the quantity of weak becomes, accordingly, ever more hopeless for the empty pockets and empty

But the very thing that is a source of weakness, and increasing weakness, to the Working Class-the increase of its numbers—transfers to it increasing strength on another field, a field that is absolutely necessary to the capitalist ex-ploiter. That field is the political field. The power of the Capitalist Class to plunder and ever more subjugate the Working Class is not an inherent power. It is a creature of the political power, With the political power in its hands, the Capitalist Class is able to uphold the Capitalist Class is able to uphold the Capitalist system: it is able to keep and increase in its possession the needed machinery of production which it plunders the Working Class of. Without the political power, the Capitalist Class could not exist twenty-four bours: without the political power to protect it in the political power to protect it in the political power to protect it in its usurpation with policemen's clubs, judge's injunctions, and militia and military, the Capitalist System would crumble in less time than it takes to say so.

In view of this, politics evidently is an essential element in wages; and equally evident is the conclusion that the Working Class, wherever properly or ganized, or rather, wherever organized at all, must unitedly cast its vote for

abolition of the present Capitalist Sys-tem or Wages System of Slavery. Real-ly "organized Labor" does so understand the case, and acts up to the principle. But "disorganized Labor," that is to say, But "disorganized Lubor," that is to say, bedies run and controlled by "Organized Scabbery," or Lubor Fakirism, is run upon a different principle. Organized Scabbery has no interest in the overthrow of Capitalism; if Capitalism were overthrown, the occupation of Organized Scabbery would be gone. What would become of large assessments for Officers to dispose of, and for "secret committeeships" to invest in If Capitalism were abolished and no "Sun" strikes came around to cheer the faithful? Accordingly, the thing misnamed

that political platform that demands the

Scabbery with its nose to the Capitalist grindstone. It excludes politics so as to exclude Socialism, and so as to be able to furnish the Organized Scabs with political and other leg-pulling power. The manifesto of the Organized Scabs of No. 6 illustrates this, and in illustrating the

point also reveals all the poltroonery of It does not say: "Seeing that the Sun' is a capitalist concern; seeing that it has outraged labor; seeing that by instances, too numerous to mention, capitalism draws its vigor to oppress us, from the two parties of Capital, the Democratic as well as the Republican,-

therefore, let us unite to smash them both this year, by plumping the whole Labor vote in favor of the Socialist platform." No! It does not say that, but what it says is: "Let us smash the Bepublican party." The scabbery and the poltroonery of

this position is revolting.

There is scabbery in the attitude of the "Executive Committee," of Typo-graphical Union No. 6.

favoring the Democratic party: there is poltroonery in the attitude of not daring boldly to say what is meant, and furthermore crawling behind a general declar-ation to concent the point.

The paipable attitude of favoring the Democratic party is an attitude of revolting scabbery for this reason:

The officers of No. 6 are "practical" men. They make a boast of that.

"Practical" is the word with which they christen their stupid corruption and corrupt atmidity. They are to "practical" is the word with which they christen their stupid; corrupt studidity. They are too "practical" to build up for the future: they are after something NOW,—for themseives. This being s.), no man imagines that by "political action against the Republican paris," they mean "political action for the Socialist Labor Perty," acfor some new party that they might confor some new party that they might con-template setting up having the Socialist, i. e., the only platform that Labor can intelligently stand on. Oh, no! They don't mean that. They are too "prac-tical" for that. A Labor party is not likely yet to succeed; not this year. Be-ing "practical" men, their "political ac-tion against the Republican party" means "palitical section in favor of the Demopolitical action in favor of the Demoerntic party.'

The deep-dyed scabbery on Labor of this attitude is clear. The Democratic party, with its long record of outrages on Labor-its Bull Pens against the Idaho miners; its Flower militia against the Buffalo switchmen; its Cleveland-Daniel military against the Pullman and railroad strikers, etc., etc.,—matches the Republican at all points. But what does a scale crew of compositors' officers care for miners, switchmen, railroaders, etc! They are so "practical" that they can see no further than their own noses: "It is a Republican party paper," argu-they, "that is annoying us comps, let" that has outraged other branches of the Working Class. We care nought for other workingmen!"—

This is the essence of scabbery.

There is, moreover, poltroonery, deep-dyed poltroonery in the attitude.

It is, moreover, additional poltroonery to find oneself caught by his own mesher and not make a clean breast of it. The crew that holds as a cardinal principle of its brand of "Unionism" that politics must be excluded, straightway puts its foot into its own mouth when it sudden-ly appeals to political action as a means to redress an economic wrong; and its throwing up its hands immediately after with a general declaration against dorsement of the candidates or princi-ples of any political party," does not straighten out matters, but intensifies the poltroonery.

The Lubor Fakir, or "Organized Scab-

bery," is a born poltroon.

. . . This crew, besides being injurious to labor, and, therefore, a scab crew, is

disgrace to Labor:

The popular superstition that it "represents" Labor causes its poltroonery to be ascribed to the whole body of Labor. How disgraceful an attitude is no Labor placed into by such conduct in the eyes of those who imagine the "Organ-ized Scabbery" to be really Labor! How disgraceful an attitude for the Giant Labor to be placed in the threefold light of a crook, a fool, and a coward. A crook that would attend to the inter

the interests of all the others: A fool that imagines it can promote the interests of one limb, by sacrificing

all others;
A coward that, not daring to do the right thing, is too cowardly even to admit fully what it means to do.

But there is even worse:
"Organized Scabbery" in this instance
commits the additional and serious

blunder of figuring upon the short mem-ory of the foe that it would attack, It is not likely that the Republican party will be scared. It surely remem-

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

Occupy Positions That Will Enable Them to Command all Roads.

Operators Are Now Confident That the Strike Will Seen End, As the Strikers Will Be Cowed Into Submission by the Presence and Superior Organization of the Soldiers-The Folly of Fakirs' Tactics in Fighting Capital, While Leaving the Control of the Pewers of Government in Its Hands, Demon strated Once More.

(Special to the DAILY PEOPLE.)

BHENANDOAH, Pa., Sept. 22 .- The curtain went up on the scond act of the nodern tragedy: "A Pure and Simple Strike," when out of a saloon on East Center street, Shenzudozh, a shot was fired at a large crowd of strikers, who, with their women and children, had gathered around the Lehigh Valley Railroad depot.

Socialist investigation will reveal the fact that the brain behind that gun was in the directors' room of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company.

To understand this a review of the situation must be made.

For a long time the bituminous or soft en history have looked with anxious eyes at that congested spot in eastern Pennsylvania where one fourth of the nation's coal is produced.

They saw that when they worked ar coal operators alone, in the main, the anthracite magnates owned the railroads and over seventy-five per cent of the mines, thus enabling them to gradually squeeze out the small fellow and completely dominate his every act while so doing. Not possessing this enormous economic power themselves, they suffered from continuous revolts from their wage slaves against the oppression they inflicted upon them. The union that had fought them along pure and simple lines became gradually more corrupt until in the national strike of 1894, the operators bought the officers, from President MacBride down, and won the strike.

After this matters developed logically. Blinded by a corrupt union that was based on worn out principles; misled by capitalist newspapers and politicians, befooled by clerical frauds who preached to them about the difficulty of a rich man owning corner lots in paradise, and It is poltroonish to mean a thing and the value of the golden harps with ds on them, that they w on, in the sweet bye-and-bye-under such leadership the miner marched to defeat every time; but always arose from the battle field, buried his dead, healed his wounded, and lifted h's eyes, shining with a glorious spirit to the stars. This thing could not go on foreign

The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance stepped on to the battle-field.

Fearing the results of class-conscious action at the ballot-box the soft coal operators rushed to the United Mine Workers national officers whom they had previously bought at so much per head and arranged with the assistance of soft coal operator Mark Hanna to introduce the check-off system, which worked is such a way the men would be competed to belong to the walon. The dues for the union would be checked off or stopped in the office, thus producing this remarkable state of affairs that where formerly, as in the case of vice-presidential candidate, Stevenson, the men were discharged for belonging to the union, NOW THEY WOULD BE

DISCHARGED IE THEY DID NOT.

This scheme worked so well that in Indianapolis last January 250 operators and 750 delegates, representing an an-nual output of 70.000,000 tons of bitumi-nous coal in Western Penusylvania, met nous coal in Western Penusylvania, met in conference, and agreed to advance the miners' wages 22.20 per cent. Needless to say, the miners did not benefit a particle, because the prices of everything in the "pluck-me" stores went up twenty-five, thirty, and, in some cases, fifty per cent. The only gainers were the operators, who were not bothered by strikes while they received enormous profits through increased demand for coal, described in the contract of the coal of th

THE OPERATOR WAS CASHIER OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS UNION.

The next move of the soft coal men was to use the union for the purpose of getting into the authracite trade.

knew that the rail road magnates had an enormous surplus of labor in their region which enabled them to keep wages down to the lowest level. They also knew that the anthracite magnates would not deal with any new-fangled methods of handling the union— the old style method of precipitating a riot, and then calling on their cavalry, infantry and cannon to shoot the strikwas good enough for them, this when Mitchell, . loaded down with instructions from the soft coal men made advances to the authra-cite coal barons they did not even grant him the courtesy of a reply to his com-

With the enormous funds at his disosal, coming from the 120,000 miners who are compelled to pay in to his union, he sent organizers into the anthracite fields. Halls were hired, conventions were held, the districts were or-ganized, the strike was on and the soft coal men are flooded with orders for soft

New York city, that could never be reached by them because of a law pro-hibiting the burning of soft coal, will lurn thousands of tons if the strike lasts much longer. Once this breach is made it will be kept open and another is field will be opened for the soft coal men.

After the strike was declared the an-

thracite barons were annoyed at the read-iness of their men to strike.

Colliery after colliery closed down un-til finally 130,000, out of 141,000 miners,

were in revolt.
The last stronghold to fall was the Phil-

adelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company's collieries in this town.

After an immense meeting held here

on Wednesday night the company found that they and lost the following men at the below mentioned collieries:

	Tonnage. Employees.	
Maple Hill	376,263	1,110
'Knickerbocker	236,596	706
Ellengowan	324,146	1.038
Shenandoah	195,831	627
St. Nicholas		529
K. Suffolk	240,266	723
Indian Ridge	153,045	566
Kohinoor		483
West Shenandonh		452
Turkey Run	127,420	455
	0.000 - 100	STATE OF THE PARTY.

Beside this ten other collieries were so

crippled that scarce any thing was done. The usual move was then made. The sheriff was placed with his deputies within easy reach of the strikers, a hire-ling of the company was placed in a convenient building, the strikers were shot at by this hireling of the company. The strikers were dazed for a moment and broke for cover, picking up stones to defend themselves in that way. This was the signal for sheriff O'Toole and his toughs who fired on the defenceless people, killing a man and a little girl and wounding a number of others.

Adjutant-General Stewart, a large stockholder in the railroads, was immediately telegraphed for to Philadelphia. He rushed back to Harrisburg, where he went into conference with Governor Stone, whose nomination was secured brough coal railroads and Standard Oil General Gobin, the aider and abettor of the Hazleton murderers, was also summoned: Three regiments of the Pennsylvania National Guard-the Fourth, Eighth and Twelfth-with a battery of artillery with gatling guis, and a troop of cavalry, arrived here this morn-ing at 8.15 o'clock,. More attempts will be made to provoke a riot when the non-union men go to work on Monday morn-

in command here is a large capitalist having interest in this region. How desirous of provoking trouble are

the operators may be gleaned from the fact that the sheriff in Wilkesbarre has been petitioned repeatedly to swear in a large number of deputies, although the town is as quiet as a graveyard.

The correspondents of the capitalist papers—yellow, black and otherwise— are claiming that the trouble is the work of anarchists. They fail to say, however, that it is the capitalist-anarchists of the hard and soft coal mines that are

doing the bloody work.

Of the ten men wounded by yesterday's shooting eight are English speaking. This gives the lie to the statement that the riot was caused by ignoran Hoas. THOMAS A. HICKEY.

(Special Dispatch to the PEOPLES.) SHENANDOAH, Pa., Monday, Sept All is quiet in the Shenandoah Valley to-day. At 4 o'clock a. m. the bugle blasts from the three military camps that

tsurround this town awakened the inhab-itants from their troubled sleep to a real-ization of the fact that the military were in complete possession; and for some time to come they would walk around un-ded the shadow of the rathing gan.

Por the next hour, through the mists of the early moraing, intense activity was seen in all the camps and in every

At 5 a. to. in company with a rabble At 5 a. in. in company with a rabble rout of audit-colored journal scribes, and artists I marched from colliery to colliery to record the riots that had been promised by these young men who had given up their peaceful avocation of burning Chinese ministers in boiling oil for the more up-to-date methods of slaughtering with penvil the striking slave of the pick and lange. and lamp.
But also there was none to be slaught-

ered. The operators with fiendish deviltry

played their trump card and lost.

They had planned a riot successfully.

They placed John Konesky on the martry's role with Mike Devine, Mat-John-son and thousands of others, but all to no purpose, save solidifying the strike sentiment in this valley. The bugies blew, the drums rolled, the bands of the regiments played, the cavairy clattered through the streets, the four gatling

to the war and the expanison in iron and steel products. The miners, while nominally receiving more money in wages, were actually as badly off as ever.

THE OPERATOR WAS CASHIER protection from their brothers.

> NOT A SOLITARY MINER OF ALL THE THOUSANDS IN THE VALLEY WENT TO WORK.

At 7 a. m., as the troops were return-ing, and all the collieries had shut down I went to the Ferguson Hoase, and in-terviewed General Gobin, the Standard Oil magnate who is in supreme command of the troops.

I said: "General, what reports have you

received this morning as to the situa-tion at the different collieries?" He replied: "Absolute quiet prevails,

everywhere, sir."

"Then there is no necessity for keep-ing the troops here any longer?"
"Yes," said Gobin, with a vicious twin-kle in his little eyes, "I shall keep them here until ordered away. I got orders to come here, and here I'll stay until ordered to move."

An orderly then engaged his attention,

and he moved off; a much dejected man, with a scowl on his sow-like face.

At 9.30 the funeral of John Konesky took place from his late residence, a miserable hotel in an alley off East Center street. The funeral cortege was headed by a big American flag, draped in black. Behind this was a band playing the dead march, after which came a common looking hearse, drawn by two sorry looking black horses. The cof-fin was a plain deal one, costing about \$5. Behind the hearse marched the \$5. Behind the hearse marched the miners, six abreast, some of whom had er towns in this region. There were

302 files or about 2,400 men in line.
One of the things that most impressed the observer was the fact that there was not one good suit of clothes in the whole procession. Shoddy suits, carefully patched; paper shoes, mostly sickly look-ing russets; derby hats carefully brushed, but full of creases; all mute evidences of the awful poverty of the wealth pro-

ducers of the Shenandoah Valley.

As they marched behind their murdered comrade with bent heads and sorrowful mien, they presented a very good appearance and caused the writer to feel sure that they will make valuable re cruits for our movement when this strike is over, and the lessons of it are properly learned under the inspiration of Socialist

A revolting incident occurred after the last file of the procession moved into the

main street.

As the crowd was closing up on the tail end as always happens in parades of any character, they were scattered in all directions by the Phoenixville battery. who came charging along with their gat ling guns and ten-pounders drawn by four horses. In a city in which stillness reigned, where the only sounds were the sobs that went up on the moroing air from the heart-broken women on the sidewalk, the sending of the cannon was an outrageous insult heaped on the heads of these unfortunate miners by their deadly enemy, Gobin, who thus sought to create trouble for the benefit of his robber class. But again they failed, and the Angel of Peace is still in commission

The most desperate efforts are being made to separate the English speaking from the non-English speaking miner. On Saturday for intsance, a call was issued, unsigned, for a mass meeting of the English speaking miners. A trap was scented by the strikers. In company with the Lithuanians they crowded into the hall and when a company man was nominated for chairman the audience revolted and nominated Joe Ryan the organizer of the Socialist Labor fidence of the strikers. He was elected to the chair, took the meeting in hand and routed the companies men.

To-day the town is full of rumers as to trouble in McAdoo, a mining town between here and Hazleton.

This is caused by the hurried depar-ture of three companies of the Eighth Regiment on a special train for McAdoo at 5.30 a. m. this morning.

The atmosphere is clearing at the time of writing, and all the bedrock facts about the biggest as well as most mysterions strike in the American labor move will be published in to-morrow's

The labor fakirs from Mitchell down, who are in league with the operators to run the strikers' spirit of revolt into the ground, will be properly shown up in the light of the most incontrovertible facts that have recently developed in this

To-morrow afternoon I will speak in To-morrow afternoon I will speak in the Shenandoah Opera House to the miners. Subject, "How the Socialist Trade & Lator Alliance would win the miners' strike."

As this meeting will be held under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, Gobin may threaten to disperse it at the point of the bayonet, but it will be held just the same.

THOMAS A HICKEY.

BIG SIX. (Continued from page 1.)

bers that, without the aid of the "Organized Scabbery" in No. 6, it elected its Presidential ticket in '88, and that four years later, with the pontifical benedictions. tion of that same "Organized Scabbery," the Republican Presidential ticket went down in defeat. The political corpse of Whitelaw Reid floating on the political waters, altho bearing the "Union Label" pasted on his cheek by that same er of "Organized Scabbery," still emits a tell-tale odor.

Of course, the manifesto of the "Or-ganized Scabbery" that the "Hisomen-ized Labor" in No. 6 still tolerates, is a mere bluff. The hundreds of Socialists mere bian. The hundreds of Socialists in the Union's ranks are not to be traded, nor are they to be used for political scabs; while the others of the rank and file, taking the "Organized Scabbers" at its word to exclude politics from Unions will vote as they please. The Organized Scabs or Fakirs can't deliver the vote. Most of them don't seem own their care. Scabs or Fakits can't deliver the vote.

Most of them don't even own their own.

But it is clear that it is high time for
that disorganized rank and file to organize itself and kick out the "Organized
Scabbery" that rides its back, and renders it ridiculous if not worse.

STRANGE THINGS.

And the Strangest of Them Are Nominated for Office in Colorado.

The State Was Scoured to Obtain the Refuse of all Parties-A Combination Effected That Beats All Previous Attemps-The Riffraff of Society Pose as Politicians - Their Records, and the Little Happenings of Their Career.

[Special to the DAILY PEOPLE.] PUEBLO, Colo., Sept. 16.-There are strange things nominated for office, and among the strangest is the bunch with which the Democratic-Silver-Republican-Populist Fusion party inflicted the voters of Colorado. In the first place the combination in itself is an infliction, an affliction, and a piece of the most crooked politics ever practiced in this or any other state.

The biographies of the different electors, judges, state officers, Congressional candidates, etc., may be of interest. They are the most ornate aggregation of fakirs and crooks that ever stood in the shadow of the mountains.

C. J. Hughes is one of the biggest corportation lawyers in Denver, T. M. Patterson is owner of the "Rocky Mountain News," and corporation lawyer. B. H. Eaton is an ex-Governor of this state and always a Republican. R. W. Steele is at present County Judge of Arapahoe county and will decide in a case of an 8-hour law, like his predecessor did. Jas. B. Orman is a big railroad contractor and known all over the state as the biggest nigger-driver that ever crossed the mountains.

David A Mills was elected in 1894 n State Senator on the Populist ticket somewhere in the mountains; came, un der Waite's regime, to Denver, and has always managed to hold office under some kind of fusion agreement. The rest of them are comparatively litle known, except the two Congressmen, who have been renominated.

The local fakirs are getting in their work to fix up a local ticket for the Senate and House respectively, and a nice lot they have named for the old parties to endorse. M. J. Calligan, a second-rate lawyer of Pueblo; Cobbey, another one in this city. Mrs. Augusta J. Frinke, who is parading as from the Bindery Women's Union, but whose majn support has always been politics, and that of the worst and dirtiest kind; and as the saying goes, always plays in the legislative halls the woman for all. McParland is a true union man, who belives in "no politics in the union." Now comes the beauty spot, C. G. Pitchke, of the Wodworkers' Union, who for the last ten years, to my knowledge, did not "woodwork," but held office and faked as a canvasser of some kind alternately; he is a smooth talker. The same can be said of Marshall Witt, who is always parading as a Brotherhot of Locomotive Firemen man. The executive committee, as far as I know them, is not a bit better. Jim Faulkner, president of the Cigar Makers Union; by religion a Populist; is anything but straight in his dealings politically. He held the office of Deputy Labor Commissioner under the Waite ad faking around at anything, especially on the home industry and union label business. At one time he claimed to be a Socialist, too. Frank Fenn is of the same stripe. He is a railroad man, living in Pueblo. He has not seen a box car for years. Anna Ensminger, representing the garment workers, is the daughter of the city boiler inspector, W. Ens-minger, a political job, and she will have to do as her father tells her. An important man in the list is B. P. Smith, purporting to represent the smelterman's union, an organization that has been defunct for over a year. It was organized in the great eight-hour strike, and col-lapsed with the collapse of that strike; but this fellow has been faking ever since

as secretary of that organization.

John Calderwood, who was at first because he would not support the THHT nominated, was objectionable to the nominated, was objectionable to the Democrats in spite of fusion agreement with the Pops partly on his Bull Hill-record, but mainly because he would not support the present incumbent of the gubernatorial chair, Chas. S. Thomas, in his fight for a seat in United States Senate. Thereupon the Pops pulled Calderwood off and nominated Davis C. Coates to fill the vacancy. It is this our only Coates, the editor of the "Pueblo Courier," president of the State Federa-tion of Labor, meniber of the I. T. U. and labor fakir all around. He will accept. It is making a nice team, J. B. Onman, the greatest labor skinner in the State, and Coates, the greatest labor fakir in Colorado, who was present at our 4th of July convention in Pueblo and declared to some of our comrades that he was a Socialist also.

Some of the decoy ducks of the Central Fakirated Union must have received a prodding for not attending to Croker's interests very well of late. A batch of them put in the time of last Sunday's meeting in attacking the Republican party in favor of the Bryanite Bull Pen builders and Ice Trust owners. Next Sunday they should give Standfeld, the labor union haraz au andorsement.

(Continued from Page 1)).

another. At present there are no rules observed in the matter of calling strikes, and, as a consequence, confusion and misunderstanding often occur. To obconvention to draw up rules for the guidance of the Locals, and it should make it mandatory that these rules be observed. Unless this is done it has a tendency to render the organization ineffectual and to cause more confusion and more work than should be necesary.

It is possible to call a strike and then appeal for funds. Unless the officers understand the cause of the strike, we might be confronted with the fact that a strike has been called merely for the purpose of raising funds. As the mat-

ter now stands, there is too much laxity.

and laxity is certain, sooner or later, to

lend to trouble. selves alone, and for this reason, before they strike, they should understand the strength of their district, and whether it is or is not possible for the district to assist them. A Local which calls a strike will have to call on the District for funds, and, unless the District is in a position to render the assistance asked, there is almost certain to be an un-pleasant complication. We are willing, and it is our duty, to assist in all bona fide strikes, bubt it is impossible to con-tinue longer the method prevalent hitherto of calling strikes and then asking for funds in ases where the strikes are hopeless and ill-advised, and the appeal for funds must be refused, or it will come as a useless burden upon the mem-

The first strike of the Alliance that shows what effect an untimely move causes is the strike of the Compton Mills, in Centreville, R. I. The Local went out against the expressed will of the District, and after an ineffectual struggle, it had to go down under the weight that was forced upon it.

The cigarmakers in New York give a parallel case. They had made no preparations; they had scarcely discused the matter; but, without a word of warning and with great uncertainty existing, they went out. They so little understood what they were after that they again returned, and then once more went out. This time they brought fewer with them, and it was only a short time before demoralization set in, and the ranks of the strikers were broken.

We must insist upon maintaining discipline, and we must understand that, unless it is enforced, the history of the Alliance will be the history of many another organization that has gone down because of this fatai blindness in matters of importance. It takes much to teach the working class, and our mission should be to place our class upon such ground that its position will be unas-sailable. Despite this disastrous history of past years, the coal miners are now on strike under the same conditions or rather under worse conditions—than obtained in past years. They have scuried out of the ground to face a foc whose strength they have not tried to estimate, whose power is unknown to them, and whose viciousness is equalled only by its ability to make that vicious-

The coal miners present the worst effects of pure and simple unionism. That in itself should lead us to harder ndeavors and to a greater desire to make the trades unionism movement worthy of the working class and capable of carrying on its fight. The miners have been shot down. They deliberately place themselves in a position to be shot down again. So much uncertainty has prevailed that at present many of them do not know whether or not they are on strike. They do not know whence they will obtain

support, but they have been out before, and vainly fought, so they come out again to fight a still more vain fight.

Another strike that proves our point is that of the street car employees at St. Louis. They had "public sympathy," such as it was, and they had most of their men out, yet they were not only beaten, but they were shot and clubbed. They did not know where their strength was they had not estimated their opposition; they placed a foolish reliance on chance, and they were ignominously defeated.

To obviate this state of affairs we must

see that the possibility of this being cated in the Alliance is eliminated. This cannot be done if the locals are allowed to to luck for the outcome. We shall be forced for the safety of the organization. and for a conservation of the strength of the organization, to build in such a way that all our energy can be directed in the right direction, instead of being forced to use so much of it to repair the damage that has come about by allowing the locals to act upon their own volition in all

THE STAMP SYSTEM.

Since the introduction of the stamp sys tem, many of the locals have seen fit to ignore the whole matter, and to believe that it is of no concern whether or not they comply fully with the requirements of the constitution and live up to its laws. This also must be rectified, and every local should at once proceed to car-ry out the wishes of the organization, and adont the stamp avectors as it was in adopt the stamp system as it was in-tended. The quarterly report is a matter of the utmost importance. Some locals are slow in this matter, and do not send in the report until late. Others care so little about it that they send in no report at all. This also must be looked after, and we must place the matter in such a way that the reports will reach the central body, so that it will know just where the strength of the organization lies, and just where it may look for sup-

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

The calls for an organizer during the year have been constant, and because of the remissness of the locals we have been unable to respond to them. We must have men to push the organization, and in order to push the organization, we must have money. Last year a call was made upon the locals to hold some kind of an entertainment for the purpose of obtaining money. One local responded. This is an intolerable condition of affairs, and her have been constant, and because of

it should be the duty of this convention to make recommendations that can be enforced. We suggest that action be taken, and that we place in operation some plan to raise funds for organizing purposes.

THE DAILY PEOPLE.

is another matter that should have your attention. Its advantages to us is should push it, and do what we can to extend its influence. All locals, all members of locals should be unremitting in their efforts to increase its sale; and use it for the purpose of building up the Alliance. In those places where it is impossible to have it for sale on the news stands, care should be taken to have sul scribers for the mailing edition. It would also be well to use the WEEKLY PEOPLE, and especially see that some effort is made to employ its columns for the purpose of giving information in the, different trade matters. We suggest that an effort be made to have a special de-partment in the WEEKLY PEOPLE for this matter, and that a request to that THE S. T. & L. A. AND THE S. L. P.

It is also necessary to have a pamphlet which defines absolutely the relation of the Alliance to the Socialist Labor Party. We hope for definite action on this point. and recommend that some measures taken to assure the appearance of the pamphlet before winter. The most encouraging thing in the

last convention of the Party was the resolution calling upon all members to leave all offices in the old unions. This will undoubtedly yet be followed by a demand for all Party members to withdraw from the old unions and join the organization of their class, instead of remain ng members of an organization that is the deadily enemy of our class.

to recognize the cards of the Alliance. Among them are the Boot and Shoe-Workers, the International Machinists, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders Their ground for such action seems to be that they recognize in the Alliance a for that is steadily dragging them to light, and that is freeing the working class from the ill effects of their crookedness. THE LABEL.

The matter of labels must also looked after. It has been the custom to issue printer's labels to mixed Locals, but this opens the way for many com-plications. In Detroit a label was issued. and the man to whom it was issued violated the instructions by employing men who were not members of the Alliance. Then the I. T. U. tried to obtain an in junction against us on the ground it was an infringement upon their label. In the first trial the case was thrown out of court. Then when we found that the man had violated the rules governing the use of the label, we withdrew it from

him, and the case was discontinued. Everything said leads up to one con-We must draw the lines more sharply, and we must define everything that now remains obscure. There must be no flaw in our armor, and in order to reach this point, we must give the enemy no grounds for attack. We do not care what they may think or say. The thing that counts is how they feel. When they have felt the blows of the Alliance, when we have demonstrated to them the fact that we have a solid, well-drilled, intelli gent, fighting body of men, they must either retreat, or else they must fall be-neath our attacks. There is little to be said in closing. This convention must place itself on record as being more clear in its aims, more unerring in its endeavors, and even more stalwart in its attacks than any of its predecessor By order of the G. E. B. of the S. T. & I. A.

WM. L. BROWER, General Secretary.

Contradictions As to Wages.

The United States Census reports on the condition of Labor are always manipulated with the view of making it appear that wages are increasing all over the decreasing at a steady rate, the misrepresentations of these falsifiers for political purposes would appear quite modest, for they do not attempt to show any great increase, merely contenting themselves with a slight fraction of a per cent., but where there has been from forty to sixty per cent. decrease in the that the lie is really worthy of the skillful gentlemen who tel it. But in the very house of its friends the

wage-increase lie receives a rule buffet. The capitalists who are credited with advancing wages not only claim in their organs and the prospectuses which they send to investors that the labor power which they buy has not become dearer, but that its cost has been reduced and that wages have been and are decreasing, by leaps of ten, thirty of forty per cent. What is the meaning of this contra-iction? Why does the Census, controlled by capitalists, strenucusly say wages are increasing, while the capitalist trade papers gladly announce the con-

rary fact of decline?
The capitalist needs the support of the wage workers on the political field. He bends every energy to the task of making the working-class voter believe that conditions are steadily improving for the wage worker. For this he retains such al., to doctor up the already highly colored figures given by manufacturers. Hence, claims of wage increases in the

Census,—that is the political side.
On the other hand the capitalist desires to entice investors into buying stock in the business. He wants to sell shares. Now, no man with common sense will invest his money in an industry where the greatest item of cost is continually increasing. Wages is such an item of expense. Hence, the capitalist drops the "wage increase" buncombe and tells the truth to the prospective investor: Wages are steadily decreasing profits are correspondingly increasing,
—that is the business side of it.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

The Reception Tendered the Pioneers of Socialism in Annual ica .-- How They Were Misrepresented, Abused, and the Measures Advocated Against Them---Lessons That Can Be Drawn From the Earlier Days and Applied to Our Times.

time been one of roses. When the ploneers of the movement commenced their youd our national power of absorpti work in this country they found that the and thereby deceiving foreigners, capitalist class had been educated up to ing our native workmen and precipitalist class had been educated up to an appreciation of their effect, while ing upon ourselves the evils of the On their own fellow workingmen were totally ignorant on the subject.

The centialist class to-day knows the Socialist, and knowing, hates him, Much of the prejudice and ignorance have been removed from the working class, but much yet remainst to be removed.

For the sake of the younger men who are now conducting the fight, we insert | is nothing for them to do. Worksen and the following shrick, taken from the "Christian Stateman" of December 1878. The old party members who went through the storm of vituperation can sit back and appreciate it. The newer members can find in it increased reason for carrying on our work.

A MORAL QUARANTINE.

. . . .

"A new pestilence threatens the United State, more virulent than the fever which has desolated the South. The fever was terribly destructive of life and in some places threatened the prosperity and even the existence of communities. But time will repair the ravages and soothe the sorrows it has left in its track. The new plague, however, once allowed to gain headway, would seize upon the vitals of the body politic, would destroy the constitution of society itself, and leave no hope of restoration.

"When during the war it was surmised

that rags infested with pestilence had

been sent from Charleston to New York

for the purpose of spreading plague at

the North, the whole North cried out

with horror at such a barbarous mode of warfare, and the South was forward to repuliate a suggestion so fiendish. But it is now deliberately proposed to ship to America thousands of men whom Germany can no longer endure; men whose pestilential doctrines threaten destruction to the family, to property, to home, to society itself; men, themselves the pests of the community, who are infecting their comrades, and especially the young, with the fever of license and destruction, with hatred of law and right, of God and man! These outcasts of European society, these cast-off rags all steeped with infection, are to be dumped in cargoes upon the shores of the United States to spread their poison over the whole land. I warn my countrymen of the danger and beg them betimes to apply the remedy. What the remedy is it is easy to see; and Congress is empowered by the Constitution to apply it. We enforce a quarantine against contagious diseases, we prohibit the importation of cattle suspected of the plague, and we refuse the landing upon our shores of criminals emptied from foreign jails; let us now set up a moral quarantine against German Socialists. The right of the Government to do this is distinctly recognized in the ninth section of the first Article of the Constitution: "The migration or imporas any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by any Congress prior to the year 1808." This was intended to cover for twenty years the African slave trade, without verbally recognizing the traffice. Now, by restraining Congress for a fixed term of years from prohibiting the migration or importation of any class of foreigners, the Constitution clearly recognized the right of prohibiting immigration as vested in Congress, and allowed the exercise of that right after 1808. In that year Congress did put forth that right by prohibiting the further introduction into the country of persons intened to be used as slaves. Of course the same power which prohibited the migration of stolen Africans can prohibit the migration of run away Germans or proscribed Irishmen. The voluntariness or involuntari ness of the migration, its cause or its purpose, has nothing to do with the right of Congress to prohibit it. The rea-sons for prohibiting the immigration of any class of foreigners lie solely in the igment of Congress itself.

Now in this case the reasons are most forcible and urgent. First of all, the interests of labor in America demand that some restraint shall be put upon immi-gration. Years ago, when the delusion of an ever-accelerating prosperity led to the formation of societies for the encouragement of immigration, and agencies were established in Europe, and books and every means were distributed to stimulate "the immigration or importa-

on of such persons" as many of the restern States "thought proper to ad-nit." I was so unpopular and so unphilanthropic (?) as to protest against the whole scheme, and to insist that immigration should be left to the natural, healthy influence of trade laws without adventitious bribes or helps. Already

The path of the Socialist has at no | before the war it seemed to me the we were stimulating immigration World. The painful experiences of the past five years have verified these forbodings. When the pinch came it proved that we had more workmen than week more of everybody and everything than we were eble to provide for and sustain We do not need a million more biborers to be brought into the country. The increase fast enough by natural how when the demand for production and the opportunities for labor shall herease under normal conditions of trade. Next, the safety of the commonwealth

and the prosperity of all forms of in-

dustry require that the Socialists of Ger-

many shall be refused admission late the

united States. There is a great line and cry for checking Chinese immigration But, whatever mischief may be in this. the Chinese do not assail our political institutions, do not swell the army of voters led by demagogues, do not make awr upon society. They only ask to be let alone in their work. But there Co man Socialists would go to America primarily to work but to vote, and up to the legal time of voting to agitate for the overthrow of society and the mi ization of that communistic scheme of robbery and anarchy which they are balked in attempting in their native lend. Socialism is not parive to American ciety. The leaders and agitators of conmunism in America are chiefly of banks, of corporations, of property, a society, which they will affect by the votes or the violence of their secret or ganizations. The laws may not permit their extinction until they shall characteristics. lenge this by violence, but surely he and right can prevent the swelling of their numbers from abroad. We con refuse to receive upon our shores who would come by the thousands the avowed purpose of using the futions of freedom for the destroy of all that gives to freedow its vi If government cannot protect its off against such an enemy, to what purpos

does government exist? does government exist?

There can be no sentimental plea in behalf of the German Socialists as fugutives from pression. That they are not oppress as incorers is clear from the fact that he are free to do all the work which is be hard in Germany in these hard time. That they are not oppressed political is shown in the facts that, at the reelection, they polled more votes than end before, and that their representatives in parliament had the utmost freedom as speech, even to the extreme of vilifying the government and threatening revetion. They are to be restrained for plotting the overthrow of society. As is that a reason why America should proffer them a home? Shall the refer of the oppressed be turned into the re-ceptacle of the filth and offscouring of the nations? Rather let her be quick to raise a barrier against such an invesion.

This can be easily accomplished, government which has turned its cust house into an inquisition against inclusive citizens, prying into their trunks as thrusting its nose into their handler to tax their gloves and handlerchies can surely invent some method of the tifying a smuggler of Communistic petroleum. The task is easy enough. Let be announced that no immigrant free Germany shall be permitted to land the United States who does not tring a certificate from the police of his conlocality, attested by an American coals, that he is not a Socialist, and that any years, bringing an immigrant with vessel bringing an immigrant without certificate shall be compelled carry him back, and shall be fixed \$5 for each offense. If Congress will Ps such a law to take effect immediately. order it ot be notified to the German government, it will perform a duty patriotism and of public safety that will deserve the thanks of the whole county and especially of the honest workmen every class and nationality. The would do good to all and harm to none "Berliner," Correspondent of the Care tian Union.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.

The capitalist of that day recognize the new force. It was the time we Joseph Cook was delivering his lection what he called "Socialism," and we the movement was making streat efforts to gain a political position. above shows the sort of opponent we to face, and a careful study of it prove that he has grown no better.

This is a fine year for the leg-pu Croker has a number of young aires on the book who want to so Congress, and Platt has a firm grasp a Vanderbilt and other fat ones. workingmen can take their, choice Republican and Democratic millionsis But that's all they will take. I and Croker will get the money.

PITTSBURG AROUSED.

The Socialist Labor Party Parade An Eye-Opener.

ne March of the Militant Hosts of La-Takes the Capitalists Politicians Shir-- Falloney and Remmel Address a Tremendous Crowd.

(Secial to the DAILY PEOPLE.) Hall, Allegheny, by the Socialist Alleglieny County of the Socialist the Party.

A parade of the class-conscious workpreceded the reception, and the ware workers of Pittsburg and Alent as voting cattle are asking each cier what has happened to make rebels one-time subjects.

The Socialists from the South Side. but marched from their hendquarters ! to the foot of Smithfield street and were jaled by the Troy Hill branch and the

Then twelve hundred strong they serbed across Pittsburg to Allegheny, buring transpariencies which aroused de crowds lining the sidewalks to cheers. "Cal Combine gives \$1,000 for an ar-125 to Galveston sufferers." "We felt the capitalist 365 days in the year," are samples of the dozens of mottoes which caused the Rep-Dem politicians carse and the working people to cheer. Up Smithfield street to Fifth avenue, to Federal street and into Carnegie Hall, the route, and there has not been a parade in Pittsburg or Allegheny for ers which has caused so much genuine thusiasm among the toilers.

Camerie Hall was filled with an eager rowd, who were there to hear the Sodist Labor Party candidate for Presilent, and his running mate, Valentine Remmel, who was known to hundreds

there as glass worker.

William J. Eberle, an Allegheny boy who grat for the men who were driven strike by the inhumanity of the Schoen hand Steel Car Company in the sing of 1839, endeared him to every conscious worker in the nation, chairman. He called the meeting ander in that direct manuer for which becinlists are noted, and introduced dentine Remmel, of Pittsburg, Vice-idential candidate, Mr. Remmel's ich was listened to attentively, and applanded. He told the history of the Socialist movement. red why the Socialist Labor Party so well hated by the capitalists and issary the labor fakir.

Mr. Malloney was the next speaker le exposed the rascality of the pure and taple fakirs, ripped open the false pre-tices of the Republican-Demoof the Republican party and plainly mly what the object objects and cialist Labor Party and the Social-Trade and Labor Albance are, but to attain them. Again and again to attain them. Again and again was compelled to pause by the cheers

W. S. Brower, General Secretary of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the addressed the crowd on the necess-by a clearness and honesty in the Labor

More than 2,000 people attended the DAILY PEOPLE were distribduring the evening. The meeting considered at 11 o'clock with three cheers the Socialist Labor Party, three cheers for the Alliance and three cheers Malloney and Remmel.

MARD AT IT IN HOBOKEN.

The Rind of Work That Will Roll Up a Big S. L. P. Vote.

to the DAILY PEOPLE.-Branches Ind 2 Hoboken (German and Americal bild a joint meeting on Thursday, by 29, to consider ways and means to calect a vigorous campaign in Hobo-Comrade A. Schroeder acted re delman, H. Schreck as secretary. It was decided to hire Odd Fellows Hall. Linest hall, for next Friday, Sept. which night Malloney is booked. stion was taken up to pay for the ad other expenses, and \$18 real-A wagon will be hired to make the in Hobolea for three nights bewith a transparency on the North ferries on Thursday and Friday Ex thousand cards announcing ecting will be ordered by a comsisting of Comrades Schroeder ende. Comrades Zimmerman Widneyer will act as a committee the other work. The organizer was should to engage other prominent them for the meeting. In place of trade d. Eck, H. Schreek was elected are of campaign committee. Every ageting a grant success. Next Penday, Sept. 25, at headquarters but Pitth street. Every member should be his duty to be present.

HENRY P. SCHRECK, Sec., Hatten, N. J., Sept. 24.

NIGHT SCENE IN NEW YORK.

An Incident In Metropolitan Life Not Touched Upon By Hauna Prosperity Mouthers.

Every night a little after twelve, there s to be seen on the Bowery between Fifth and Sixth streets a spectacle which constitutes a bitter satire on the perfervid utterances of Republican stump orators ment prosperity and the Acress Pittsburg and Alleghany full dinner pail. In the middle of the street under the elevated railroad may be seen at the place and time mentioned a long line of wretchedly clad, hungry men, young and old, filing slowly past a spot at which are stationed two men a corner during the past few days be-PITISBURG, PA., Sept. 23,-The in charge of an old egg box and two cause the officers have run-up against which was opened here on the a battered old coffee urn. The box and inished its business on Friday presumably the other barrel contains a, and on Saturday night the stale bread, in chuks and shees, such as were tendered a reception at secumlated in all restaurants and which some restaurant keepers often experience Labor Alliance locally and sec- difficulty in geeting rid of. Each outcast, of the bread. Most of them use their hats as receptacles, but now and then i one is seen more fastidious than his comrades in misery who has provided himself with an old newspaper. If the fare is poor, the supply is generous, for each hat is tilled and the bread is supplemented and blackened delf cap. And there they stand under the railroad, munching and sipping with that silent humility which characterizes the outcast who has all but lost the very idea of self-respect. There they stand! Young men blighted at the threshold of life; middle aged men broken in their prime; and grey-haired men who have reached this state through heaven knows what torturous, devious ways.

It this spectacle is a satire on the "full dinner pail" shout it is also a re-proach, a bitter biting reeproach upon the social system under which it became

It is a marvel to see these unfortunates

in this a marvel to see these unfortunates in this conditions at this time of the year, with election day so close at hand. For the time has now arrived when the so-called "tough citizen" leaves the poorhouse, the juil, and the wandering life on the road, to flock to the cheap hotels so plentiful on the Bowery and Deal (to reach the cheap hotels so plentiful on the Bowery and Park Row and the various other parts of the city. There they are cared for by the tender-hearted politician -cared for till election day at any rate, and perhaps for a week or two longer; and the amount of favor extended to them is in proportion to their audacity as

NEWS FROM ITALY.

Italian Socialists Send Greetings to the

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE-I must begin by sending, in the name of the lirst place. They would forgive the cultralian comrades, the most sincere greet, limited a word of more than two sylmings the DALLY PROPLES Indian ings to the DAILY PEOPLE, hoping lables, or an idea of one. Then they that the paper's unflagging efforts may returned to a consideration of the amount lead to glorious victories and the final popular conquest of the future. popular conquest of the future.

Our task is harder than yours. You now enjoy a political freedom that we still lack. Nevertheless, with you also there are still serious obstacles to overcome, and battles to win. Forward, comrades of America! Ours is the future. May your example come to our aid in our own struggle and to light our path. showing us the shortest route to take. As was to be expected, the idiotic ass-

assination of King Humbert, committed by Gaetano Bresci, has in no wise aided the progress of the Italian profetariat. On the contrary, it will only afford new pretext to the government for perseentions, to prevent our propaganda of of the proletarian forces. It will be one more fact to prove that no crime can have any result other than injurious to public welfare.

So far the government has not yet taken any extraordinary measures against the popular parties, least of all against the Socialist Labor Party. There have been arrests, but that is an every day oc-

currence to which we are accustomed. Nevertheless, the old Cabinet Minister, Safacco, is very canning, and any thing may be expected from him. The stupid italy, and is master of almost the whole press, will push him-if he is anxious to

keep his post-to satisfy its demands.

The King, himself, who, it seems, loves to put on the airs of the German Emperor, will hasten to demand of his Prime Miaister, to persecute us. His military notions, his wish to govern in-stead of ruling as a truly constitutional monarch, are of such nature that they never find favor with the Socialists. He will be driven, will ye nill ye, to show himself unqualifiedly our irreconcilable

The 8th of next month the Italian So-The Sch of next anouth the Italian So-cialist Labor Party will open its Con-vention in Rome. It is now three years, since '97, that the party has not been able to hold its National Convention, hindered therefrom by persecutions set on foot by the government, the true repre-sentative of the capitalist class. We hope that the police will not interfere with us this time.

this time.

The convention will be of very great importance, both by reason of the fact itself, and of its order of business. The solitical and the economic occanization onlitical and the economic expansion of the still be aliseussed, also the action of the sarry in Paclianeau and in the municipalities. Then there will be questions on acties, on reform issues, on immigration, acties of sense in public.

George H. Stevenson.

i shall Typort to you in full.

HE FLOORED THEM.

Campagne Stumps the Officers by Uttering a Simple Word.

Some Are Frightened, Others Shocked by His Indiscretion, and They Attempt to Take His Antithesis Away From Him-The Ridiculous Ignorance of Govern-

The Barge Office has been trembling in during the elections. English andes unionists who come here to advocate no politics in the unions are given twenty-five cents and a blessing and allowed to is met, he is instantly subjected to all orts of ignominy and abuse.

Achille Campagne did not meet with

the approval of the authorities, and he undergo a microscopie examina-He looked intelligent; he answered readily, and he did not seem to be a man that could get three times, on a voting list in a Tammany district during the coming election.

He was asked what his political belief was, and the Democrats looked at the Republicans and the Republicans looked at the Democrats in expectation as they

waited for a reply.

"I am a Socialist," Campagne said,

"Ah," said one wise individual present,
as he made ready to write Campagne's
deportation papers, "You are an An-

archist."
"I am no such thing: Anarchy is the very antithesis of Socialism."

One man, new to his work, fled, and

the hardened and courageous ones turned pale. They gasped and slanddered. Here was a man who had an antithesis on his person. An able-bodied officer ran forward to take it away from him, but he was restrained, and the more cautious ones decided to make him produce it in court, as it might be dangerous to have it exposed just now.

"You're an antithesis, hey?" said one, "How long has this been going on? Are there many in the country?"
The Socialist looked upon the display

of ignorance in surprise, and then said "It is antipodal. Now the dynamic-"He's going to dynamite us!" yelled omeons. "Send for Powderly."

The Barge Office was in an uproar, and men scurried hither and thither telling about the arrival who had come to this country to dynamite them with an antithesis. Some men thought of resigning from their dangerous work, but this step was prevented by one person consulting a dictionary. Then all the employees of the Barge Office, all of whom had "passed" a civil service examination became exceedingly knowing on the subject of antithesis. Of course Socialism was that. They knew it in the

HE FOUND OUT.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE-A reporter of the "Argus" of this city had ninety-nine of his eyes blackened in an attempt to cause trouble at one of our meetings here recently.

him the laugh, and he retired to his edi- control does prevail in the torial attic, boiling with rage, and sore coal trade is not at all a matter open to from the consciousness of defeat. So any maner of doubt or dispute. faster he wrote, the more angry he be-

he heard that, he field, vowing vengeance. His yow materialized in part as follows:

"Mr. Pierce's expressions of love for 'capitalistic newspapers,' idiots of reporters, 'red-inked yellow sheets' was pathetic in the extreme. Of all the blatherskites who invade public thoroughfares none is entitled to more prominence. Where he dug up the stereotyped expres-The seven firemen grew disgusted and went inside, leaving the irritated Socialist speaking to the children, who were too innocent to understand, and only lis-tened because the man appeared so funny. As 'capitalistic newspapers' cannot ridicule of thousands by not publishing his overheated, nonsensical remarks, Seidom has a man made such an attempt to denounce newspapers and newspaper men in the streets of Albany, but the

Just think! That is only about a fifth of the "valuable" space he could not

left a Socialist meeting, and hereafter be will acquire the good habit of leav-ing them aione. He was so much walked on that he did not dare to speak back while he was in the crowd, but he bottled ep his venom for publication.

The party here in Albany is making

George H. Stevenson.

LABOR A PAWN.

How and Why the Fleece rs Utilize Strike of the Workers.

The below is taken from the "Financial" column of the New York "Times." It may help to throw light on the miners strike. 'At any rate it does throw light upon what the fleecers of labor utilize strikes for, and how they gamble on the miseries of the workers. This article has all the value of an admission against one's own interest, coming as it does from "The Times," the mouthpiece of capitalist gamblers:

"It may be that we are close to inci dents that will affect a change from the comatose condition. So far Wall street is Trade & Labor Allinnee Con-barrels. On one of the barrels is set new things. They were told to select gives practically no heed to what de-m which was opened here on the a battered old coffee urn. The box and all men who might create a disturbance velops in the coal regions. Brokers and velops in the coal regions. Brokers and speculators profess to believe that the strike now beginning will quickly end in a fiasco. It is insisted in Wall street depart in peace. The continental union- that the miners are without genuine grievances, that the great mass of anthracite workmen are disposed to join the strike and that they quit work only upon grounds of sympathy which must speedily vanish; and there will be, so Wall street is persuaded, no public support for the unemployed men. If boisterousness, or worse, develops, there seems to be here a firm conviction that the law will operate with promptness to protect the public peace. Such views at this preliminary point are reassuring to dealers in securities. But if, perchance, Wall street optimism is astray; if this strike becomes genuinely serious, if it be protracted, if riots are bred and a public synapathy does develop, there will be stern problems confronting some security holders. "People who have followed Wall street

> assurances for a year and more past have become used to the declaration that we have a coal trust-a combination of capital further extending than in may other industrial quarter, On the Stock Exchange there is practical unanimity in the understanding that the entire anthracite coal business of this country has drifted into concentrated ownership or concentrated control, at least. Less than half a dozen capitalists are now able to direct the policy of the anthracite trade of the country; and this group of half a dozen comprises financiers whose interests, not only in this but in many other quarters, are identical. For a trust in any of the necessaries of life scant sympathy can be marshalled. The Ice Trust illustration in this city has involved chiefly the matter of oppressing the consumer through attempts at extortion. In the coal situation Wall street has for months past been daily expectant of official announcements that prices must advance materially-it being the general understanding that only an opportune occasion was awaited for the marking up of rates upon consumers Over and over again we have had up ward movements in various coal stocks based upon vague reports that advances in prices were about to be ordered, and tion that such advances are certain that it has required but occasional hints to give substantial lifts to Jersey Central.

Reading and the rest.
"From 'inside' sources there have come declarations that no coal trust exists; that the price of coal will be ruled wholly by the laws of demand and supply; that He interrupted the speaker to ask if a certain party member had not also been a speaker at a Democratic meeting. He was informed that such was such official statements have merely pronot the case, and he became violent.
Then Pierce, who was on the platform, jumped on him with both feet. He still persisted and was given the fie direct. that though the coal trust exists it cannot be seen to be a supersisted and was given the fie direct. The crowd, most of whom knew the not be so in name, for reasons easy to falseness of the man's statement, gave comprehend. That actual concentrated

ceeded to place his bile on paper, and the ward in the battle just opening in the mountains of Penhsylvania. There the first real big conflict between capital The thing that particularly sent him and labor since the making of trusts no a torrid feeling was the advertising became the fashion. Hitherto Jabor, in The thing that particularly sent man into a torrid feeling was the advertising given to the DAHAY PEOPLE. When its contests, has been opposed to capital unconcentrated, various corporations not unconcentrated, various corporations not infrequently anxious to benefit at one another's expense. Hitherto, however, capital has not stood as a trust, and ing elements in the tendency of public sentiment. The chief purpose of trustsso every trust prospectus emphasizes— is to make money, and the public has no other notion of trust objects,"

> leges who will be forced to earn their tuition out of school hours, increased greatly this year. The machine-made degree counts for little, but there is fre quently a tremendous amount of energy put into getting it. Knowledge is not the ing, to fit themselves up for sale at a higher price, and to become the possessors of a more marketable brand of laber power. But in going to school these sons of the working class have the odds against them. They cannot both work and study, and at the same time obtain the best results. An education is worth much sacrifice, but if it is all sacrifice, it is not even worth consid ering. A man who jumps from his books to hard labor that will pay him enough to get back at his books for a few hours each day, makes a sarrifice that will tell on him, mentally, merally, and physically for the rest of his life. It is the State's duty to educate a man if time of the State. Under the present condition, the State stands in a man's way, and the man grows powerful only when he can wrong the State. of the State. Under the present

ELECTRIC POWER.

Experiments In Prussia With Canal Boats.

A Difficult Section Chosen for Experiments-The Purpose Is to Test the Possibilities of Electric Traction for Large Barges-The System Capable of Meeting All Needs.

Some interesting experiments in boat traction by means of electric locomotives were recently made in behalf of the Prussian government by Messrs, Siemens & Halske of Berlin. The scene of operations was a short length of the Finow canal, whih forms a portion of the waterway between Berlin and Stettin and is traversed every year by about 25,000 to 26,000 boats each way. The craft used are in the main barges, some 132 feet in length by 15 feet 6 inches beam, carrying 150 to 175 tons. There are also a few steam barges employed, which carry about 150 tons, and can tow a second barge. The traffic to Berlin is much héavier than toward Stettin, and as a consequence the -fourths of the barges return light from the metropolis. Traction is generally effected by horses, there being a towpath on each bank, but on the down journey man traction is not infrequently relied on. In any case the speed is low and, including stops, does not average more than about one mile and a quarter an hour. The section of canal used for the ex-

periments selected owing to its physical difficulties, presenting as it does several curves, in one of which with only 328 feet radius the waterway is spanned by a railway bridge. The line laid down for the towing engine was of one-meter (3.28 feet, gauge, the outer rail weighing 18.2 pounds yer yard, while the inner, which was fixed on the inner edge of the towpath, weighed 8.1 pounds. per yard. These rails, which were of the flange type, were laid partly on sleepers ballasted with gravel and partly on blocks of concrete, weighing 220 ponds each in the case of the heavier principal rail, and half this in the case of the other mil. This arrangement costs more found less expensive to maintain. Though no wharf actually existed on the length of canal experimented on, the arrangements necessary were fully tested. At one point the line was raised to a height of 9 feet 6 inches above the level of the fowpath, being carried on posts and brackets. The carrying posts were 12 inches in diameter, and were spaced at 18 feet 8 inches. A cap piece spanned the gap between posts and the principal rail was laid directly on this cap piece, while the other was carried by a stringer, supported at each post on brackets.

The conductor for the current was supported on pine posts 23 feet long, located \$3'40 44 yards apart. It consisted 8t. eight-millimeter wire, carried by porcelain insulators. The principal rail served as conductor for the return current. The source of power was a fifteen-horse-power portable engine, driving a nine-kilewatt dynamo; and a large storage bat tery was also provided. The extreme dimensions of the towing locomotive were 6 feet 10 inches in length by 4 feet 19 inches wide. Its total weight was two ions, but the motor was so placed that only one-fifth of this total came on the accessory rail. The motor provided was much more powerful than necessary for the work in hand, as it was capable of working at the rate of 14 to 15 horsepower. Since, however, these experi-ments were merely preliminary ones intened to test the possibilities of electric traction for large barges, the excess power was supplied intentionally, and the resistance requisite to call forth the full powers of the motors was in some of the experiments provided by raffs. These experiments showed the system to be capable of meeting all needs, working, as it did, with safety and economy

The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, the young millionaire preacher, has just been credited with an attempt to rescue a girl from a life of prostitution. As he is an upholder and beneficiary of the capitalist system, and as that system forces hundreds of thousands of young girls into a life of shame every year against their will, this young man convicts himself of being either a hypocritical posem or an ignoramus. Which is it?

The yellow "World" waxes indignant over the fact that the Steel and Wire Trust sold to European customers cheaper than to American. The Trust was selling its own goods. It has as much right to charge its European customers less, as the "World" has to fleece les newsboys and sell more cheaply to news companies. The logic of private ownership is that the owner can do as he pleases with his goods.

The Daily People.

The attention of the readers of the Weekly People is called to the following:

IT IS NECESSARY TO USE ALL OUR ENERGY IN PUSHING THE AGITATION.

IN ORDER TO DO THIS WE MUST WORK EVERY DAY.

THE DAILY PEOPLE,

south for them. or

the only English Socialist paper in the world, can perform this

ITS EDITORIALS MAKE SOCIALISTS. ETS SPECIAL ARTICLES BUILD UP THE MOVEMENT. ITS NEWS COLUMS ARE REPLETE WITH THE LATEST AND MOST RELIABLE INFORMATION.

ITS EFFICIENCY IS OF A NATURE THAT CANNOT BE DUPLL

HELP THE WORK ALONG

BY PUSHING THE MAILING LIST OF THE DAILY PEOPLE.

IT TAKES THE PLACE OF SPEAKERS. IT CAN GO WHERE SPEAKERS CANNOT GO. boon view to home or it APPEARS EVERY PAY noted of TIS WORK CANNOT BE SIDE-TRACKED.

In order to assist the Sections in this matter, we have arranged for the fel-

We shall make a specialty, during the campaign of one month's subscribers. The Party members, readers of the WEEKLY PROPLE, sympathisers and all who are interested in the welfare of the working class should send in at least enough names to make a mailing list of 200,000 readers before November.

HARTH SUSPINION BEGIN YOUR WORK TO-NIGHT.

CONTINUE IT TO MORROW.

IT WILL BOOM THE VOTE OF MALLONEY AND REMMEL IT WILL HASTEN THE DAY OF FREEDOM.

per mile than the sleepers, but has been During the Campaign we shall send the Daily People for One

& & FORTY CENTS. & &

Rush in the subscriptions, and circulate the DAILY PROPLE everywhere.

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IF SIX MONTHS ARE TOO MUCH, SEND IN THREE MONTHS. IF THREE MONTHS ARE TOO MUCH, GET HIM FOR A MONTH.

AFTER THAT HE WILL WANT THE PAPER.

GOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEAD-quarters of Boston, No. 45 Elliot street,
Rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room open every evening. Wage-workers

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA. MEETING

SECTION ESSEX COUNAL S.L.P. The County Committee representing the section meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in ball of Essex County Socialist Club. 78 Springfield avenue. Newark. N. J. 483

SECTION LOS ANGELES, L.P. Head-quariers and free reading room, 205 % So. Maia st. Public meetings every Eunday, 8 p. m., Foresters Temple, 120 % W. First street, corner Spring.

BECTION HEFFALO, B.L.P., BRANCH 4, meets at international Hall, 251 E. Genesee at, near Michigan St., upat. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism every Monday, 8 p. except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends alone 461

FEW YORK MACHINISTS LOCAL 274 8.
T. & L. A., meets every lat and 3rd Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 235 E. 38th street, secretary, K. Wallberg.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p.m., b.L.P. headquarters, 853 Grand av. Westville Hr. meets every 3d Tuesday at 5t. Joseph's Hail Visitors welcome, 423

BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY Headquarters, No. 45 Eliot St., rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room. Open every evening. Wage-workers wel-

BCANDINAVIAN SEC. /N. S.L.P., Br. 1, meers and sind sin senday of month at be o clock, a. m., at 225 E. 38th atrect subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, Arbetaren. 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH 2, meets lat and 3d Sunday of month, at 10 a.m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Tuessay evening. S. Dm., at Cub rooms, southwest coreer 11th street and First stepue. Pool Parlor open every evening.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, 230 p. m., headonarters, 1304 Germantown Ave. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tuesday.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., MEETINGS at Headquarters, No 431 Smithned 4 street, Pitttsburg, Pa. Free Lectures every Sunday, 3 p. m. Speakers Club every Wednesday, 8 p. m. State Committee, every lat and 3d Sunday, 9 a. m. Feetton Pittsburg, Central Committee, every lat and 3d Sunday, 7.30 p. m. Pittsburg Ist and 3d Sunday, 9 p. m. Pittsburg Ist and 3d Sunday, 7.30 p. m. Pittsburg Ist and 3d Sunday, of every month, 11 a. m. Machiniats Local, No. 190, 8. T. & L. &., meets every 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p. m. Mixed Local, No. 191, meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 14 Ley street, Allegheny, Pa. 18th Ward Branch of Allegheny, Pa. 18th Ward Branch of Allegheny, Pa. 18th Ward Branch of Allegheny, peets every 2d and 4th Lussday, 8 p. m., at 14 Ley street, Allegheny, Pa.

5 p. m., at 14 Ley street, Allegiess, 72.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of 54th and 35th A.D.'a 461 Willis ave. Rusiness meeting every Friday evening. Free reading room and pool pariet open day and evening. Free lectures every funday evening subscriptions for this paper taken.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every Monday evening 8 p. m., at Daily People Rullding 2-6 New Reade street, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, Assistant Organizer, 277 First avenue; E. Siff, Financial Secretary, 362 Canal street; Julius Hammer, Recording Recreating, 304 Rivington street.

SECTILN AKRON, OHIO. S. L. F. meets

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P. mosts every first and third Sunday, at 2 h. m. at Kramer's stall, 167 S. Howard street. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Raviges street.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE CommiTTEE

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Section Hartfor, S. L. P., meets every Tuesday, S. p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, SEC Main street.

B. T. & L. A., Local No. 207, meets 2d and 4th Thursday at above hall. Victors are welcome.

WEEKLY PEOPLE. Published by the Socialist Labor Party, at 2A and 6 New Reade St.,

P.O. Box 1576, Telephone, 129 Franklin. EVERY SATURDAY.

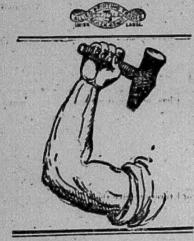
TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS, Invariably in advance Bingle Copy 02

Rundle rates: Less than 100 copies. cent a copy: 100 to 500 copies. % cent copy; 500 or more. ½ cent a copy.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1960,

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1558 (Presidential)..... 2,068 In 1890.....13,831 In 1892 (Presidential)......21,157 In 1896 (Presidential)36,564



JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY, of Massachusetts.

> For Vice-President, VALENTINE REMMEL of Pennsylvania.

CUader capitalism, the place of the slavedriver's lash is taken by the overlooker's book of penalties; these naturally resolve themselves info fines and deductions from wages; and the law-giving talent of the factory Lycurgus so arranges matters that a violation of his law is, If possible, more profitable to him than the KARL MARK keeping of them.

PURE AND SIMPLE WEAPONS.

A strike tests the methods of a union. and if those methods uniformly prove futile, the conclusion is inevitable that they are wrong. Nobody can doubt for an instant that the working class has courage, fortitude, patience, endurance, and intelligence of a high order. A union goes into a fight aware of the fact that the good of the men is nitted against the profits of the boss. They also know that the wages formerly received had to be consumed; but what they do not understand is that the employer has not been forced to spend all his profits, and that the sum total of his savings is one of the things against which they tilt their chances of misery and their poverty.

The strike in itself is often only th first step in a series of mistakes, and as those mistakes develop, the whole vicious inefficiency of the pure and simple union is brought to light. Men may strike, and men may boycott but whether matter they can often decide for themselves. The matter of eating is ever present, and no decision on the part of the men can render it anything else

The strike to-day is against a solid. well-organized, powerful mass of capital. This potent enemy is met with meapons that were of use years ago, but became useless as soon as the enemy ngainst which they were potent, developed to its present perfection. In the course of a strike, the boycott steps in to its aid, but in the face of modern industry the boycott is even more weak than the strike alone

The industries that supply the necessities of life are in the trusts, and if a Chiaton attempts to prevent the sale of coal, of meat, or of food products, it tradingly prevents the people from eating. or else its efforts are lost. If the mines of one portion of Pennsylvania are under the ban, the mines of another portion will make good the deficiency. When the packing houses in Chicago are taboord. and the journals of the American Federation of Labor tell their readers that sthey are not to patronish the products, the packing houses of Omaha or of Kansas City come to the rescue, and the same journals which do not patronize in one city, contain advertisements of the goods which are produced in another city by the same trust.

The farce of the boycott has been played again and again, anti-citch reproduction was on a lower and more degraded scale. A trust cannot be boycotted.

sailed by the old methods. It is intrenched against every move that may be made against it on the industrial field. unless that attempt is accompanied by a parallel attack upon another stronghold of the trust, the government that proteets and fosters it.

It is possible to injure the trade of a push-cart banana-king, or a one-room delicatessen baron, by interdicting them. They have a limited trade, and they carry on their operations within a Emited and those customers could be supplied by The boycott was of importance when the small business man was of importance. When he censed to be a person of moment, when he became a relic of bygone days, the boycott was sapped of all its strength, rendered useless by new conditions, and should be relegated to the rear.

It can no more affect the trust than the corner grocer can affect it. The power of the industrial combination lies in the fact that it is a thoroughly modern institution, and is a marked indication of the progress we have made. It is rendered vicious, not by its size, its power, its ability to climinate waste, its aptitude to concentrate and amalgamate, or its proneness to make all government subservient to its needs, but it is criminal because it is in the hands of a limseeks to attack it at its most unassailable points, and would deprive society ing a strike. of the advantages which have been gained by the advent of the trust.

Each attack made, each attempt made to restrict the trust, either in the matter of its size, or in its sales, proves abortive. The trust controls a line of goods needed by all men. It is impossible to stand between it and its market If the outlet is blocked in one direction, it opens up another. All attempts to tie up the Standard Oil Company were futile, because the company recognized the fact that if it had the crude product, it had everything else. When a boycott was declared, it simply started an inde pendent concern. bald back its own oil, and allowed the independent company to do a lucrative business for a short time, and at an advanced price. Then it killed its own offspring, and became the gigantic octopus again. Those who tried to boycott it, only gave it an excuse for making more money.

The fights which the labor unions have strengthen the trust. Where they could boycott with results, they usually killed happened only when their opponents were weak, and each death of this character makes succeeding attempts more difficult, because they throw Into the hands of the trust the power that the small man formerly drew from his limited market.

It must be recognized that the labor unions do not fight a single man, or a small and sickly business concern. They are forced to go into the field against the trust, because business to-day is in the hands of the trusts. As they are labor saving combinations it would be criminal to make any move against their ab must fight them on their own ground, and as they have organization, force, and all modern equipments, we must acquire the same weapons, or we shall fail.

The pure and simple union, depending on the boycott, has remained in the way of the working class too long. The first step toward the control of the trust will and the carrying on of the fight with a political organization. With this we have everything that the trust has, and more, We have the working class, numerous and intelligent, and with men who stand for the working class, in office, we shall be able to carry the trust still further. develop it, and use it for the good of

SAID THE LABOR FAKIR TO

THE SPIKED POLICE CLUB. "He said the Governor was the sort of man the railroad men looked upor seated them better than any other man could. The Governor said that he was mighty giad to be libed by people whom he himself liked. He tald Incling that it was a remarka-ble thing that out of all the organizations representing capital and representing labor that had come to him at Albany, and while he was a candidate, with all sorts of requests, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was the only one that he could remember which he had always been able to agree with in every way.

a meeting between Governor Roosevelt miners themselves say that twenty years and an engineer who is renning on the ago they made twice as much as they do Republican tiefet as a candidate for the naw. Yet the Census figures give an Legislature in Idaho. What the latter increase in wages from 20 per cent, to fabir said to the covernor who stants thirty per cout. for the use of spikel police clues on strik- A census taken of any crowd of work-

Governor said to the labor fakir. road men as Ingling "better than any producing two hundred dollars worth of It would not be worthy the name of a other man could." Ingling is a member trust if it could. Its development places of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engi- fifty dollars twenty years ago, are re-

truckling of nil the pure and simple organizations in America. It is controlled by P. M. Arthur, the scabbiest of all, and the acknowledged chief of the labor faking brigade. It is always found on the side of the employers when trouble arises. It is based on the English idea the capitalist and sneers at the more

poorly paid labor. Ingling told the truth when he said that Roosevelt well represented it. Roosevelt would make a splendid member. He cringes and crawls to walking a few doors farther down, and his superiors, the Platts and Hannas. entering the store of another prince of and he is correspondingly brutal and igthe variegated sausage. The small busi- norant to those over whom he wields ness man can be affected by the boycott. power. He fawns at Platt's feet, and orders rifle diet and spiked police clubs for the unarmed strikers.

What Roosevelt said to the labor faking is equally instructive. That he said it to him in Idaho, where Roosevelt's idea of how the working class should be dealt with was carried to its logical conclusion in the Bull Pen, lends force to his remarks. He could "always agree" with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers simply because P. M. Arthur and the other leaders of that death-trap "always agree" that spiked police clubs are an excellent remedy to cure strikes with, and that Roosevelt and his kind are perfectly justified in plundering the working class. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers manipulated by the prince of fakirs, who has now become immensely rich by "nlways agreeing" would ited number of individuals. The boycott impress Roosevelt as favorably as would a force of police under his orders dur

The working men of Idaho and else where should make a note of what the Idaho labor fakir said to the spiked police club, and what the club said to the fakir. The perfect agreement between them should make every wage worker fall in line and " always agree" to fight for the interests of his own class, and demonstrate this agreement by smashing the spiked club capitalist and the scabby labor fakir on election day with the straight ballot of the Socialist Labor Party.

Vote for Malloney and Remmel.

WAGE REDUCTION AND THE CENBUS.

That wages have been increased over and above the increase in the cost of living is the claim made by the opponents of Socialism. As proof of this contention they point to the figures of the United States Census and the conclusions made therefrom by the "able staticisns" of the had on the industrial field, all tended to Carroll D. Wright order. But these figures and conclusions are not only colored but are cooked to suit the taste of those those against whom they warred. This whose interest it is to make the American worknig people believe that they are growing more prosperous every year. The figures are forged. Deliberately forged. Mr. Wright and Mr. Gompers work hand in hand in the forgery.

There are two principal sources from which the data as to wages is drawn. The manufacturer, who pays wages, and the report of the officers of trades-unions. The manufacturer has a double interest in making it appear that wages have increased. With the rest of the capitalist class, he is ever on the slort to make the people believe that the system which enables them to plunder the wage-worker is a good one, and he wishes to deter others from entering the field as competitor. The pure and simple trades union officer, or Labor Fakir, has also a double motive in cooking the figures. He wants to show that his "yoonyun" has bettered the condition of its members and he desires to court the friendship of the manufacturer and capitalist politician, with forced to go to work and share in that 'increase" he waxes so cloquent over.

It is extremely puzzling to the mar who does not understand the why and the how of this doctoring of reports, and who accepts in good faith the statements of the statisticians, to listen to the stories of those who are in the best position to know the truth: the wage workers themselves. Instead of an increase in wages, they tell of an increase in the price of the necessities of life which they buy with their money-wage - which means an indirect, but none the less, real reduction of wages; and they also talk of a direct reduction in the amount of money received, running from 25 per cent. in some industries to 50 per cent. in others. For instance, the testimony of the wage-workers in the textile industries in New England proves that wages have been reduced 50 per cent. in the past twenty-five years. Weavers who were paid fifty-five to sixty dollars per month in 1873, now receive thirty This is a clipping from an account of the coal miners in Pennsylvania. The

ers heads, is as instructive as what the lagmen on the question of wages will convince any impartial man that not only Roosevelt does "represent" such rail- is it true that the wage-workers who are wealth, to-day where they produced but it in a position where it cannot be as | neers, notoriously the most servile and | ceiving less than they did then, but that | one of his little victims.

they are actually not receiving as many dollars per week as they did then. Not only does the owner of the machine receive immensely more than he did then. but he has cut down the amount which the wage-worker formerly received.

It has been said that figures cannot of an aristocracy of labor. It cringes to lie, but this inability does not extend to those who figure out increases of wages from the Census returns. 'A falsehood put in figures is no less a falsehood than when put in words. Furnished by employers and labor fakirs, and manipulat ed by subsidized officials, the "increase of wages" figures are as false as the prosperity they attempt to credit the working class with.

INEFFECTUAL WEAPONS - THE STRIKE.

It is not a matter of record that any labor fakir ever laid down his life in a that labor leaders have urged the men on to strikes, to demonstrations, and led them isto positions where they were shot has much to lose unless the strike takes place. It is a time when the internal upheaval in the organization allows him to play fast and loose with the funds, and the external complications give him an opening to play from the union to the political world without.

In a strike there are pitted against each other two things that stand out in vivid contrast: first, the wealth, the legislative and executive power of the capitalist, and the lack of these things on the part of the wirkers. On the other hand, we have in still more vivid contrast the power of the workers to acquire the control of the executive and the legislative functions, and the utter inability of the cap italist to seize them without the direct consent of the working class.

Despite this, the strikers persist in using methods that a century of conflict has proved to be utterly worthless. Of late they have become criminal, and a strike that is of any dimensions is sure to see them broken, and their users de feated and forced to submit. Every great battle during the past few years has had the same history. There was the exulting jubilation in the number of men out, the certainty as to the outcome, the enthusiasm, the determination, and the willingness to sacrifice and endure. They were followed by humiliation, by surrow, by the recognition of the fact that the working class had been thrown back in its fight, and often by intense suffering due to the struggle.

The majority of the strikes have been forced on the men. The employers have used them, and profited. The fakirs have used them, and profited. The men have tried to use them, and yet all the lessons which they contain have been of no profit to them. In the Pennsylvania regions the same scenes are to be enacted over again. Already the troops are ir readiness, and they have been given orders to shoot to kill. The strike will be broken as its predecessors were broken, and all the courage, all the magnificent earnestness of the strikers will have the same ending that their former efforts had some do f

In any encounter it is wise to use your best weapons, and not strike a truce until you have won. But in this case the miners begin the fight defeated. The roops are ready, the deputies are ready, and when their work is done the courts are ready also to protect and exonerate them.

which the working class voted right than by a hundred strikes. The voting part of it may be slow according to the computation of some, but it is much more rapid than the history of the last fifty years has proven the pure and simple union to be. The latter found the working class in a position to be organized, and it did not organize them. It found them ready to be educated aright, and it instilled ignorance into them. It left a heritage of blindness that the Socialist Labor Party must clear away. It left the working class exposed to all the brutality of the capitalist class. Not only must the So cialist Labor Party educate the men, but it must also protect them, both from the capitalist and from the labor fakir.

The Yellow Terror, in its attempt to make capital out of the misery of the striking coal miners, says of the Coal Trust: "The Coal Trust hires children of ten years of age, whom it works ten hours a day."

The little nine-year-old who starves and shivers while selling Hearst's mud-gutter publication might be encouraged to run away to the Coal Trust mines, if he read this. The fleecing of children has been reduced to a fine art by the yellow papers end the newsboys of New York are as shamelessly overworked and underpaid as the little slaves in the coal mines. A more contemptible scoundrel than he who shouts "Stop thief" while picking the poakets of these little ones cannot be conceived. The fit punishment for him would be to make him take the place of

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide aignature and ad-

W. S., JERSEY CITY.—That Bulletin of Labor, as well as Gunton's book, simply tells a falsehood when it claims that aschinery and concentration have neither reduced wages nor lowered the demand for labor. The earnings of the working portion of the working class have declined; the army of the unemployed has increased. Take the census of any crowd of workingmen you might happen to come across. A proof is also found in the readily recruited armies to the Philippine Islands and China: an unerring symptom.

P. C. T. E., Syracuse, N. Y.—The con-

proof is also found in the readily recruited armies to the Philippine Islands and China: an unerring symptom.

P. C. T. E., Syracuse, N. Y.—The conflict at Hazleton, Pa., occurred in the fall of '97. Miners struck to abolish a system under which \$1, was withheld from their wages by the Company for medical aid. The miners did not want to pay for medical aid that they did not receive; or to a physician whom they did not trust. They were shot down by Sherlif Martin. The Labor Fakir Batchford extenuated the act by saying that those miners were "Dagos."

The conflict at Homestead was in July '92. The Carnegie Co., having put in improved machinery that greatly displaced labor, it reduced the wages of the steel and informed by the O'Donnells, Gomperses, etc., took the Hlogical position that they could uphoid the capitallst system and yet escape its consequences of being paid for under the law that governs the value of all merchandise. Arned Pinkertons were introduced. These were beaten. Then came the militia, with its Streator-Iams episode. The strike was broken, and O'Donnell, the leader, was imprisoned, but was let our after he wrote from his prison a letter booming the Republican candidates.

The conflict in Buffalo also was in '92. There the switchmen struck to enforce the ten-hour law. The Democratic Governor Flower, who had just signed the law, poured the militia of the whole State into Buffalo to help the law-breaking railroad kings to violate the law with inspunity. The strike was thus broken.

Shail give you summaries of the rest next time, so as to give other correspondents a chance now.

T. H. K., NEW YORK.—Changes, whether great or small, don't come that way.

T. H. K., NEW YORK .- Changes, whet 1. H. B., NEW YORK.—Changes, whether great or small, don't come that way. Never does society start, whatever the shock, as after a ship-wreck. Our days are heritors of days gone by. The Socialist Republic will not, not can it ever, rise, like a boit from a volcano. Capitalism is its aire. It must connect therewith: save all that is worth saving, wipe out all that is unnecessary.

M. D. R. BROOKLYN.-The Socialist Labor Party does not ask a man whether he believes in the church or not, or if he does, what church he believes in. The S. L. P. is a political party, planted exclusively on economics. It demands of its members that they adhere to the platform of the Party and work for its success. A man's religious views are properly his private concern.

OLD TIMER, NEW YORK.—You don't believe that yourself.; You don't be-lieve for a moment that the typograph-ical appearance of the DAHLY FEOPLE ical appearance of the DAHA FEOPLE renders it "a laughing-stock." Now, see here, if the DAHA FEOPLE spent upon its typography the time and money that it now spends upon its contents, then, indeed would it be "a laughing stock". It would have the typographically perfect external, coupled with the rotten, scabby contents of the labor fakir press. Talk, such as you come with, is old; years ago it was answered with the warning that such sweeping criticisms, in the tone that you make them, come from impurity of thought, and the language of the bard moralist was quoted then, as we quote it again:

As the sun breaks through the darkesi clouds.
So honor peereth in the meanest habit:
What, is the jay more precious

so nonor peereth in the meanest habit: What, is the jay more precious than the lark Because his feathers are more beautiful? Or is the adder better than the eel Because his painted akin contents the eye?

Because his painted skin contents the eye?

R. H., MUNCIE, IND.—The matter of Rossevelt's recommendation of a patent spiked policeman's club was published in the daily press of the city, notably the "World," in September four years ago, and the WEEKLY PEOPLE had it too at that time. The claim of your Republican friend that it is all "a damned lie" is very much like the talk of the Bourbon Democrat whom Artenus Ward describes as swearing that the war was "all a damned Black-Republican lie," at the very time when troops were being rushed on both sides to hold the line of Rull Run. There are people too dense to learn.

W. ROCHESTER N. V. Van her the

W. C., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—You beg the question. There can be no question as to the impropriety of making false charges against a man, nor can there be any question as to the impropriety of Socialists quarreling. THE question is wether the person "quarreled with" is a Socialist, and THE question is whether the charges are true or false. Now, we deny that Mr. F. G. R. Gordon is a Socialist and have proved it, and we reassert every charge made against him in these columns, branding him a fraud. And we are ready for him, should be be driven by his dupes to bring an action against us for libel. He knows how ready we are. The DAILY PEOPLE never wrongs a man. Would you have us suppress the rascalities of people whom we know and can prove to be dishonest and are floating on the movement? W. C., ROCHESTER, N. Y .- You beg the

private denials in private letters.

T. M., NEW YORK.— Socialists throw away their votes? Bryan is a step in the right direction? Where have you been all this time? Bryan is not a step in the right direction: he is a step backward. As far as steps are concerned, the situation this year is this:

Bryan wants us to step backward, going back to the days of small production, with affluence impossible for all.

McKinley wants us to stands still, with affluence possible for all, but enjoyable by a few only.

affluence possible for all, but enjoyable by a few only.

Mailoney, or the S. L. P., wants us to step forward with the affluence, that is possible for all, enjoyable by all.

Only the vote for Malloney counts. The workingman who votes for either Bryan or McKinley, he is the one who will throw away his vote.

M. M., NEW YORK.—Poem has been received: it passed muster with our Department of Poetry; it will be duly published.

H. R. D., NEW YORK.—Just fool away your time that way, and you may yet live to see the day when you won't have as much as a vote to serve as an anodyne to your stomach. your stomach.

E. F. I., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The position of the Socialist Labor Party on taxation is that the taxes are paid by the capitalist class out of that portion of the wealth produced by Labor which Labor is robbed of in the abop. It follows from

wealth produced by Labor which Labor is robbed of in the shop. It follows from this:

1st. Lower or higher taxes is a question that does not affect the working class:

2d. As taxes are weatth, and all wealth is produced by Labor, taxes are paid out of the product of Labor, but out of that portion of Labor Product that the capitalist plunders in the guise of profits.

It does not follow from the Party's position on this subject, that no little spray of taxation ever falls to the burden of Labor. Whatever does so fall is trifing. Science concerns itself not with trifics. The Party's position is Marxian, and according to Engels and experience. It is a central truth.

central truth.

T. McM. NEW YORK.—There is but one conclusion from your premises: the old one that Government must either be a system under which men show their teeth at each other, or one under which they show their tongues, and lick the feet of the strongest. Both theories of Governmen are branches of the social truth where class rule prevails: in other words, where the tools of production are private property. From the social truth of the Socialist Republic, on the contrary, no such evil

branches shoot up. With ownership of the tool assured to the people, society need no longer be what it is now, a nest of wolves.

H. S. A. LINCOLN, NER. Let's have the article. Could not answer before Things here had to be got in shape before this Letter Box could be re-started.

T. D. P., RICHMOND, VA.—Possibly, possibly, possibly, "Hypocrites, libertines and oppressors" certainly "have it to-day all their own way," as you say. But rash is your conclusion that thus it has always been and always will be. The world certainly was not formed for the lasting convenience of "hypocrites, libertines and oppressors."

enience of phressors."

E. P. E., RÔCHESTER, N. Y — Ours are the heads to plant such carrots in the heads to plant such carrots in the heads to plant such carrots in the could. E. P. E., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Ours are not the heads to plant such carrots in. The Trust could not be smashed, if we would: and we would not, if we could. The Trust is a good thing, like any other improved contrivance of production. All that is needed to strip the Trust of the evil features that turn it to-day into a scourze, is change if ownership. Owned by the people the Trust is perfect. Read the DAILY PEOPLE carefully.

DAILY PEOPLE carefully.

H. E. W., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Do you rend the DAILY PEOPLE? The point has been anticipated. It is idle to go now into the question of whether Expansion adds to our national glory or not. Granted that Expansion would, as a general proposition, add to our glory, wint is glory for if not to be enjoyed? Can a dead man enjoy glory? Let glory be as precious a thing as you please, it only, follows that life is all the more precious, so as to enjoy glory. Bread first: glory afterwards, Let us first have the Socialist Republic, where our people have bread; then let us turn to the luxury of glory.

S. L. D., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—We have not yet had time to take up Prof. Ely's last book editorially. Shall do so eventually, if not sooner. Have you read the review thereof published in these columns a few Sundays ago? As to himself, he is a very amiable brouser in the parks of librarles.

T. M., NEW YORK.—No, we won't deny Bryan has some talent. The trouble with his talent, however, is that it all runs off at the spigot of charlatanism.

A she spellbinder for the Republican Party batted this worm out to her audience of may-be female stump speakers the other night:

"In the Republican platform we find two absolute virtues-wisdom and universal love for humanity."

This young-or-old maid is wasting precious moments. She ought to be turning the searchlight of the "finder" she used on the Republican platform, to the lucrative task of finding Russel Sage's generosity, Dick Croker's decency, Tom Platt's honesty, Bill McKinley's manliness, Bill Bryan's truthfulness, Teddy Roosevelt's sanity, A. ai Stevenson's love for the laborer. Bird Coler's boom, Dave Hill's chances, Hanna's sense of shame. Hearst's virtue, Pulitzer's bath. As a finder of that which is not, she wins.

He-With the Pick.

[No apologies to E. Markham.]

Worn to the bone, he rests his pick Tothink: What fate has brought methis His breathing heavy, fraught with pain His eyes bedimmed with want of light His body bent, and looking shivered As the onk by lightning's blast, The clutch of death, premature, stampe Upon his brow; his hair unkempt-So stands this man, a living charge Against the factors of his doom, And cries these words in angered vent, That the mountain-echoes sound:

'A curse upon your rule of law, 'That slaps those down'd, and pats th

high!
"A curse upon your rule of law That punishes Right, and then free Wrong! "A curse! upon your rule of law,

"That throws us into prison, jail,
"To make the guilty more secure, 'That want us there to 'break our back. 'A curse upon your rule of law That murders us-and knows no Right "A curse! upon your rule of law "That frees a frock'd and shaven cur, Who murders those that give him bread

-"And makes it crime to ask for more!

'I've toiled, and toiled and toiled again "Until I've lost the semblance of myself.
"And here stand I, a wretch, a wreck, "Whom his maker would not ken.
"Released I am; 'tis true; aye, aye "First came the strike-but on its trail "There came a thing of iron frame, 'And often have I wished, in vain, Would that I had these perves

Would that I'd boast these iron bones "Would that I owned muscles such 'As these!-to delve and toil the more': 'Endurance none compared with that, That parodies our flimsy

steel.

'And flimsy muscles-all that's left-'My pick! I'll throw it down this steen I'll take the road. 'For wife and children-I need none. One mouth less to fill! aye, aye! Would I were beyond the town."

What now? Ye dastard lords of power How this? Ye lying canters all! Is there among your scurvy lot The one who dares the truth to sny? The one who dares the truth to do? The one who dares the mask to tear From off your Vested Rights. No! no! a thousand times! Despite your plea of civ'lized brutes, That courage needs but cause that's just You are below the standard set for class that spins, the class that toils-And spinning, toiling-it will bring Your Last Day knell, your Class end.

He with the pick; he with the hoe; He with the dril!; he with the mold; He with brain, and he with brawn; Awaken will to truth, and so Will know, and fight to own. As class what they as class have made

. . . In Socialism's light will bloom The Spring of Man, and there will raise That rule of law that seeks to give Each one his due, in justice true; Him, with the pick, will give for good

The right to own and work the mine. HARRY W. RACHEL Newark, N. J.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonatha

BROTHER JONATHAN-Are 1004 UNCLE SAM-Yes,

B. J.—I'm glad of it! I have been pos-ting a couple of questions to every &cialist I have met, and I have stuppe every one of them; I expect to stupe

B. J.—Socialists say Socialism will give equal opportunities to all. Now, have can that be when we are not in the start equal? That is my first question S .- Who tells you that we won't

be in the start caual?

B. J.-Will we? U. S.-If you know what is meant by equal opportunities you will see that we would start equal. What is understed by "opportunities"? What opportunities has the workingman to-day, or the has the workingman tousy, or immediate class man? None, or very lime. The former cannot work and thereby earn a living without he hires himse out to men who own the maching of production; his only epportunity to un a living depends upon the will of his who holds the necessaries of work to machinery or capital; to enjoy that portunity, he must yield, the bulk of

product to that capitalist.

The latter's, the middle class way opportunities, are slight. To lie be must sell his goods. In trying to all them he must compete with other. Those of his competitors who have large capital can produce cheaper, and thereby ndersell and rulu him. The opportunities to live enjoyed by

these two are, as between them, equal; and these opportunities, we compared with the opportunities of the capitalist, are again interior,

The capitalist has the best opporta-ities, the middle class less, the working class still less.

Why? Because the necessaries h

produce wealth with (the capital) as unequal in the hands of the three: a capitalist has the best, the middle dis has less, the workingman none of it. Now Socialism, by rendering the

on and the machinery with wide a work the joint property of a struys the cause of inequality in our tunities. It is of the essence of Social Revolution that it STARTS AU EQUAL, in that it starts all with joint the structure of and equal ownership of that, the priva

cause of unequal opportunities, B. J. puckers up his brows.

U. S.—Thus you see your present are false, and your conclusion must be false. As Socialism DOES make equal in start, and preserves to equal in start, and preserves to condition for equality (the joint and mon ownership of the necessaries to production), it will afford equal opportunity tunities to all.

tunities to all.

B. J.—That's all very fine provided the capital that the capitalists now believed from them; but if they keep that capital they star. capital that the enpitalists now

ahead of us and we start unequal-U. S.-Oh, I see! What you need b a little rending of our own American history. You will be able to answer your own objection if you put you had back some hundred years, when the question of freedom from England was up. Imagine some one in those days taken "It is all very well for you to say the if we throw England overboard we will be free; but we won't; we would be provided the land of these colonies the England now holds were first conficuent from her: but if England is to keep land she starts ahead of us, and we want be free." What would you have thouse of such an objector and such an ob

B. J. preserves a worried silence. U. S.-Would such a question have

stumped you? B. J.-No. U. S.-Why not?

B. J.-Because that fellow-well-U. S.—Because he would be proceeding pon a theory that denied the very upon a theory

land. That foundation was that is land of these colonies belonged set is England but to the colonies. England but to the colonists, and to be grabbed first thing, however the British yelled "confiscation"!

B. J.—Thut's so.
U. S.—And just so with the pro-Social Revolution. Its foundation that the land on which to work and capital with which to work, row held the capitalists, is stolen goods; that belong to the people, and consequence to be taken—however loudly the cessors of the British, our capacians may yell "confiscation"!—Catalan J.—Well, on that I was stur-But here is another: Suppose two

each one's happiness depends on possession of that house; how will cialism satisfy both? U. S.—If two men are in love one woman, and the happiness of depends on possessing her; ruess as Socialism and under any other sys

they will have to settle the matter themselves with "coffee and pistols two," or any other such way. As your instance it is too puerile. So ism does not claim to be a system it will satisfy whims and settle damong idiots. The man whose piness depends" upon living la thousands and hundreds of the houses is not sane. Such cases belo the domain of medicine, not to sociology.

OFFICIAL.

MATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Beary Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade
street, New York

Carran, Secretary, Room 13, 557 West-minster street, Providence, R. I. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dun-tes street, Market square, London, Ontario.

TORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 26 New Reade street. (The Party's liter-ary agency.) ROTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are in this office by Tuesdays. 10 p. m.

MATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist La-ler Party was held at the Daily People Building on Monday evening, September Keveney in the chair.

In the minutes for September 17 it recorded that a Section had been ed at Tazewell, Illinois. It should re read Wesley City, Illinois. Minutes

Beceipts for the week \$51.70; expenditeres, \$34.38.

A communication was received from bokane. Washington announcing that be Section there had been reorganized. Matter is laid over until the State Comis heard from.

Sections are again reminded that after October 1 the due stamps must be paid for according to the price laid down in pe constitution. The vote on the new constitution was

then canvassed with the following result:

VOTING BLANK.

QUESTIONS.	VOTE CAST.	
	For	Against
1. Constitution, Art. 1	799	3
2 Constitution, Art. 21	738	65
2. Constitution, Art. 31	796	1
4. Constitution, Wart. 4., 1		
5. Constitution, Art. 5		49
6. Constitution, Art. 6 1		10
7. Constitution, Art. 7		26
& Constitution, Art. S 1		5
9. Constitution, Art. 9, . 1		. 14
10. Constitution, Art. 10.1		1
11. Constitution, Art. 11.		11
. j2. Platform	760 -	36.
13. Seat of N. E. C 1		8
14. Editor of the DA		
PEOPLE		8
15. Board of Trustees 1		*
16. National Secretary 1	730	5
17. Internation! Socialist		
Congres at Paris		
A.,		33
B	720	45
	THE RESERVE	20

Massachusetts.

JULIAN PIERCE.

Recording Secretary.

Wahnrn-Middlesex and Essex Sena torial District convention was held in Buffalo Hall, Saturday evening, September 22, John L. White, of Stoneham, was nominated as candidate for Senator. A Senatorial District Commit-tee, consisting of John Eustis, John Gallagher, John White, Albert S. Kent and Joseph H. Curley was elected. Fred C. Baker, of Stoneham, was elected mem bers of the State Committee.

Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE-There will be a meetg of the English-speaking branch nursday evening, October 4, at Kniser's Hall, 300 Fourth street. All English-speaking comrades should attend. ANTON J. BUCHE, Secretary.

At the Middlesex County Convention, held the same date, the following ticket was nominated

Chas. A. Johnson, for Register of E. M. Grant, for County Treasurer.

John O'Donnell, for County Commis-

Daily People National Committee. The following amounts have been re-

ceived from sources other than those represented in the Daily People Conferense of New York: Previously acknowledge......\$1,662.30 Rhode Island, State Committee, contributed by Branch Olneyville State Committee, contributed as follows: E. Constant, \$3.50; Section St. Paul, \$2.25; E. V. 50 cents; C. G. Davidson, \$3; total...

contributed by Section Syra-12.00 Virginia State Committee contributed by Section Roanoke State Committee Massachusetts State Committee Massacrusetts, 10.00 contributed by members of Section Boston as follows: J.

Section Hoston as follows: J. F. Stevens. \$10; C. Schidter, \$10; H. McGarigle, \$5; C. Christensen, \$3; E. Wessels, \$1; J. Arbore, \$1; total...

Empsylvania State Committee, contributed by Section Pittsbargh

New Jersey State Committee, contributed by Section Pittsbargh

New Jersey State Committee, contributed by Section Pittsbargh

New Jersey State Committee, contributed by Section Pessey 18.00 contributed by Section Essex

County Total\$1,766.10

(Week ending September 22.) Phinfield N. J., donated by tsonellie, Ill., Renner, 50c.;

lecy, 50c.; Martis, 50c.; Heim-lch, 50c.; Hoffman, 50c...... Okago, Ill., Sale, \$1.50; Barns, Oc.: Hiltner, 50c.: Damm, \$1; Okerlund, 50c.: Anderson, 50c. Cheinnati, O.: Benjamin, \$1; Hiller, \$1.50; Jones, 50c.; X. K., \$1. Argheny County, Pa.: Me-Candless, \$1: Bla burg, \$1: Marshall, \$1.50; Fornof, 50c;

Taylor, \$1.

merville, Mass.: Applebaum, \$1.25; Fierstein, Goc; Kooper, \$5c.; Present, She.; Tareta s. She.; Becker, 25c.; Kerner, Be. in Antonio, Tex.: Revers,

So.; Federolf, 25c.; Pollard, 50c.; Lettner, 50c.; Lettner, 50c.; E. L. Lake, 50c.; E. F. Lake, 50c.; Wem-

berger, 50c.; Club 1, 50c.; Club 11, 50c.; Club 111, 50c.; Club IV. 50c; Club III. 50c., Cab IV. 50c. Elizabeth. N. J.: Hoch, 50c.; Fruth, 50c.; McGarry, 50c.; Kronowsky, 50c.; E. Petersen, 75c.; G.F. Petersen, 50c.; May, 50c.; Fuchs, 40c. Koerner, 30c.; Hoffman, 30e; Wagner, 30e; Jentraceck, 20e; Kugold, 20e; Haggard 10c. Milwaukee, Wis., collected from

3.50

members. New Haven, Conn.: Sobey, 50: Serrer, 50c.; Arata, 50c.; Phr-man, 50c.; Pel-iman & Kisazy, 50c.; Marek, 50c.; Stoot, 25c.; Sullivan, 50c.: Del Masero, 50c.;

Maher, 50c.

Mather, 50c.

Baltimore, Md.: Stevens, 50c.;

Hartman, 50c.

Proovidence, R. L.: Reid, 50c.;

Gannon, 81.

Richmond County, N.Y.: F. & B.

Clark, 50c, each,... Union Hill, N. J., Sheops, 10c.; nion Hol, N. J., Sneop., Fricke, 10c.; Thiumel, 10c.; C. L., 10.; Dietrich, 5c.; O. Becker, 10c.: Blome, 25c.: Betsch, 10c.; C. Becker, 50c.;

G. E., 10c., C. Beraer, 40c.; G. E., 10c., Hoboken, N. J., Branch I., Mende, 50c.; Herz, 50c.; Dirrich, 25c.; Gluntz, 25c.; Schroe-

tion, \$4.10; Bloomfield Branch, \$1.05; Carless, 50c.; Metz, 50c. Duggan, 75c.; Smith, 25c.; Rubs witz, 25c; Hartung, 25c.; Wilson, 56c.... New York: Prog. Lith. Alliance

er, \$2; Schoenfeld, \$1; Silver, \$1; Hiller, 50c.; Berrel, 45c.; Bradspies, 50e.; Bertel, 50e.; Rabinowitz, 25e.; N. G., 25e. Rand, 25e.; Goldfarb; 25e. Sternbach, 25e.; Prussack, 30e. Brozen, 20e.; Medow, 40e. Shedroff, 20c.; Graber, 15c.; Schneider, 10c...... Ninth A. D.: Hanstein, 50c.;

Stritzke, 25c.; Cash, 81.... Twelfth A. D.: Solomon, 50c... Fourteenth A. D.: Pruslin, St. . Sixteenth A. D.: Bordach, 50c.; Bitterbaum, 25c.: Roth. J. Kleinberger, 25c.; M. Kleinberger, 50c.; Ehrenpreiss, 25c.; Wohl, 25c.: Gorewitz, 25c Eighteenth A.D., per Owen Dia

mond. Twenty-sixth A. D.; S. Mandel, 25c.; O. Mandel, 35c.; Britz, \$1; Moonilis, \$1; Klein, \$1... Twenty-eighth A. D.; A. Rosenberg, \$1; M. Rosenburg, \$1; Rosenbluth, 50c.; Rosenthal,

Thirtieth A. D.: Gillhaus.\$1; Barthel, 50c.; Samuels, 50c.; Heyman, 50c.; Klein, 50c.;

john, 82; Kinneally, 50c.; Hodes, 25c.; Crawford, 50c.;

sembly Districts: Belopolsky. 25 c.: Muntefering, 25c Christiansen, 25 c.; Ander-

sen, \$1.... Twentieth Assembly District; Reuter, \$1; Veltung, 25 c.; Zoeller, 25c.; E. J. Mueller, 50 c.; Cash, 50 c.; Stegeman, \$1; Forbes, \$1.....

Cotal\$1,651.70 HENRY KUHN,

DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND viously acknowledged\$14,297.81 Received for Minor Fund from Section Hartford, Conn., So. 20, D. Wismer, Richland Center, D. Seattle. Pa., 25c.; P. Regan, Seattle, Wash., \$1; Collection Box, N. Van Kerkvoordes's Hotel, N. Van Kerkvoordes s Hofel, Sloan, N. Y., \$4; C. Kohlen-berg, Marion, Ind., Ife.; Sec-tion Milford, Coan., \$10; E. J. Morin, Duluth, Minn., 50c.; W. H. Singer, Richmond, Ind., 50c. 50c. 19.69

Total......\$14,317.50 HENRY KUHN,

Financial Secretary-Treas.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND

Previously acknowledged...... 8805.10
Section Logansport, Ind.: One-half on list 76, \$2.50; Section
Belleville, Ill., \$1.50; Section Peoric, Ill. one-half on lists 53 oria, Ill., one-half on lists 53 and 54,84,30; Math. Probst. Ill., 50c.; C. A. Okerlund, Chicago, Ill., one half on list 69, 50c.; Section Chicago, Ill., one-half on list 70, \$1.25; Section Philadelphin. Pa., 88; Section Hudson County, N. J., Branch : Union Hill, 85

> \$879.65 National Secretary.

Qualifications for ConnecticutVeters.

All persons who will be 21 years of age on or before election day. November 6, 1900, or become citizens on or before elec-tion day, and have also been residents of the State for this year, continues as residents of their respective towns for six months, must make or have made in their behalf, a written application giving name, residence street, and house number. district place of birth, when 21 years of age, since when in the State, since when in the town, since when in the United

This application must be in the hands of the assistant or general registrars no last than 5 o'clo's in the afternoon. Monday, October 15.

Monday, October 15.

To be one a voter one must be of good moral character, and be alle to read English. Any person whose name is not as yet on the list of votes in the district wherein he resides will have to make the above application to be put on the voters' list under "To be made."

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their, own signature and address. Non-other will be recognized.

Australia.

The approach of the International Congress makes everything connected with it, and with the people whose interests are bound up in the proceedings, of the utmost interest. It is with great pleasure that we print the following statement of our Australian fellow So-

Greetings to the International Congress

of Socialists: Comrades-We sincerely regret that, Comrades—We sincerely regret that, owing to distance and expense, we are unable to be represented by a delegate at your congress, but we wish hereby to place on record our oneness with the aims and objects of modern scientific Socialism, and our fraternity with those comrades in all parts of the world who are striving for the intionalization of the means of mealingtion and distribution. means of production and distribution.

Although in Australia, under a capital-

ist system, we already producing the worst features of older countries, in our unemployed armies, our poverty and eriem; our industrial system is far behind that of other countries as regards organization, centralization and trustification. We have not yet reached that stage when the development of capitalism Itself forces the Socialist ideal before the minds of the people as the only possible solution for evils inherent in the capitalst system. Although we expect, advent of Federated Australia. which will open a much larger field for enpitalist exploitation, that our industrial development will proceed on parallel lines with capitalist production in other coun-

in the several states. In the New South Wales the movement is vigorous and growing every day. It is the only State that keeps in line with the au-vancement of modern Socialist thought and where Socialists are banded together and work on distinctly class-conscious lines in the building up of a distinct and eparate political movement, which ha for its object the founding of a Socialist Parliamentary Party. This Section, too, owns the only Socialist paper in ustralia—"The People-Collectivis ." In only two other States, viz., Victoria Australia-"The and Queensland, can there be said to ex-

ist any organized Socialist thought. In each State there is a party known as the "Labor Party," but they have no clear conception of the economic position of the worker, nor any definite knowledge of the modern labor movement they are also parties of taixed elements; therefore, though undoubtedly having an influence on Australian polifics, their

work so far has been disappointing.

The Socialists of New South Wales have therefore decided to lay the foundations of independent political action, and build up an uncompromising Socialist political party. At the first elections for the Federal Parliament, we intend contesting the senatorial elections in this State (New South Wales), and whilst not expecting any great vote, it will show being the first time in Australian history that a straight-out vote for Socialism will have been recorded.

In conclusion, we once more repent our fraternal greetings and proclaim our accord with the aims and objects of Socialists in all parts of the world, looking forward with you to a time when the capitalist system, based on the unpaid toil-the surplus value- of the worker. shall be no more, and the toiler through Socialism shall be economically free and in uninterrupted possession of the fruits

Most fraternally yours. CHARLS M. BARLOW, Hon. Gen. Secretary, A. S. L.

Activity in Hartford.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-In proportion as election day draws nearer, political activity increases, Of course we are in it too, and in the main our activity is along the line of propagation for the DAILY PEOPLE. But our endeavors are greatly checked and partly nullified by the uncertain delivery of the Sunday issue. At the start we didn't get it at all on Sunday, later we got it. but queer enough, every time we prepared ourselves for an extra canvass the Sunday issue didn't come on that Suiday, but the next Monday. The thing happened last Sunday. Considering the quietude of our Yankee Sundays, these occurrences are rather drawbacks for us. We attribute it to the opposition of the news companies.

Several open-air meetings have been held already, and a good number is to follow, some of them are scheduled al-Tuesday last we were somewhat taken by surprise by Comrade Peter Damm of Chicago, being on the road on behalf of

and on day of his arrival he was no able to do anything for them, and offered himself to address an open-air meeting on the issue of the Socialist Labor Party. course his proposal was accepted. Without any preparation and advertising, we started at the sual hour and place. We soon gothered a fair audiplace. ence that remained and listened very attentively to the close of the address. A number of pamphlets were sold, and when it was anounced that according to city ordinance no papers must be dis-tributed on streets, but anyone who wanted a sample copy of the DAILY PEOPLE may take one from the box, a real grappling match started and in less

than no time all the copies were gone.

The next morning we were somewhat, surprised not that one of our delics pullished a lengthy report about said meeting but rather that in the main the report was not distorted and twisted as usually is the case, but was fair throughout. It eren contained the announcements about

On Sunday, September 16, 8 p. m. sharp, another open-air meeting will be

held at Postoffice Square and Charles J. Mercer of Bridgeport will be the prin-cipal speaker. Camrade Mercer is well known in our city as an interesting speaker, and if the results meet the ar-

rangements it will be a rousing affair.

Another grand meeting is being arranged, which in all probability will be remembered for years to come. The Swedish Socialists of this County have prevailed upon the old pioneer Socialist of Sweden, August Palm, to stump this country during the present campaign. ernor or mining bosses in spite of his August Palm is on the way to this coundary and will speak in our city Friday. a man who believes in the maxim of try and will speak in our city Friday, September 28, 8 p. m., at Germania Hall, orner of Main and Morgan streets

Every reader of the DAILY PEOPLE in our city and vicinity, should make it his special business to notify every Sweedish workman of whom he knows. about the above meeting, for if comparisons are permissible, August Palm holds the same position with the Swedish workmen, as August Bebel does with the Germans. ALLIANCE, Germans

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 13, 1900.

The Coming Menagoly in Clocks.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-The immense profits in clocks has heretofore been in the way of a monopoly. Each of the clock companies has been doing a well paying business, and clocks that cost to manufacture \$7 to \$8 have been retailed at \$45 to \$50. The clock companies will, however, not have their own way hereafter, and they will be driven into a trust to meet a new rival.

Mr. C. A. En Holm of this village has invented an electric clock that is absolutely perfect. The great fault of electric clocks heretofore was that the platinum point was exposed and therefore slowly corroded. This defect is avoided in the new invention and the transformation of the rythmic motion of the acting force into rotary motion is perfect without the loss of time or power. This clock, contime, and the cheapest grade of it will as perfect a time keeper as the finest shin's chronometer.

Mr. En Holm has made a contract with a syndicate of New York brokers, and their factory will soon be started in the west where labor power is cheapest.

The manufacturing of these clocks will cost no more than ordinary clocks while the saving of labor power, if we com-pare them with the better grades of old style clocks, will be immense. The syndicate that will handle this improved clock is backed up by all the capital necessary to establish its own channels of distribution all over the known world, and it will by necessity force the old clock companies into a trust or absorb

C. C. CROLLY. Pleasantville, N. Y., Sept. 17.

Pueblo.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-Pueblo on a Sunday seems to the eye of the casual observer at least a Christian City. The ear of a Christian is not annoyed by the ceaseless rolling of the little ball, which tells the patrons of the green cloth: "36. in the red,-lost. Double 00 in the green. -lost-," Nor is the eye troubled to look upon the poor pawnbroker, who has to work from 7 a. m., until 12 p. m., and by the sweat of his brow lay in wait for his suckers who have played "00 in the green," or some poor working man forced to sell all he has by the grace of this glorious system of McKinley Bryanism.

All that you can see on this most sacred day in Pueblo is the Salvation Army singing their inspiring halleluiahs: the different religious corner meetings, shouting and reminding the immoral wage workers of their sins. You can further see on this Holy Day a long line of wage workers walk to the various smelters, to extract gold and silver out of the rock which comes from the different mines, owned by a labor-skinning Christian set of Tellers, Wolcotts, Hearsts,

Here wage-slaves who are doomed to work, work, work, 12 hours a day 30 of labor skates but drive them out of ard Croker. days in the month, so that their masters may be able the better to act the hypocrite, and build churches so as to perpetuate the only system which makes such things possible at all. You can further see, at regular intervals, after the gates of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company's hospital have been opened in the morning, a countless lot of men with but one leg, one arm, one eye, etc. They walk the streets practicing under com pulsion the art of getting along with half the limbs with which nature had provided them. You can also see on this Sabbath day that contemptible creature labor fakir presiding in the same church meeting or in some political back alley meeting telling his dupes what a glorious thing it would be could they but elect Bryan, or telling them that politics in the union is all right providing it is the right kind of politics,—that is the in-dorsement of part Demo, part Rep ticket, a Davie Coates' latest move. September 9 was one of the dull days.

The streets were crowded from early Sunday morning until early Monday morning. When they auctioned their dupes and suckers. August the 26th was King Humbort's day, and the dead "Hero" received all sorts of honors. The Italians paid tribute to the man who helped make it impossible for them longer to feed themselves and families, and so forced them to leave their native land, homes and family and all that was

and, nomes and tunity and all that was dear to them.

The parade began at 2 p. m., headed by a platoon of police, following the police was Company B. Colorado National Guard, the same body which a year ago was sent against the Italians at Lake City. They were then on strike, refusing to work for \$1.80 per day in the mines and heard at the Company's

houses. Next came Governor Thomas, the man who sent the troops to Lake City and who would rather send treeps, suppress strikes, etc., than eat. Along-side of this worthy sat ex-Gov. Adams, now a banker, after that a Republican Sheriff, and the rest of the County and City officials: next Signor Cunic, the Italian consul, who at the Lake City strike acted so strangely that it was openly said that he would not hesitate to comply with the wishes of the Cov-Mark Hanna. It is stated by reliable authority that he has run a brothel, a dance house, a saloon and what not. He was implicated, not long ago, in a diamond steal. At any rate, this example of morality from a capitalistic standpoint, upon looking around and seeing the company he got into, felt em-barrased and a sense of digulfied shame manifested itself in the gentleman's

countenance.

The auction went on. Republicans and Democrats openly stated that a more disgusting show they never wit-

Can the poor, blind, misled Italian laborers be blamed for allowing this? No: It is the duty of the class-conscious militant Socialist to go out among them and teach them. Let our DAILY PEOPLE continue to do its work and we will soon have them rallying around our flag, and instead of following the Image of a Dead Hero (?) they will follow some Dead Hero thing that really lives,
H. SCHMEGEL,

Pueblo, Colo., Sept. 10.

What New Scheme is This?

TO THE DA'LY PEOPLE-The below circular has just fallen into my

Young Men's League of New York, Headquarters: 3 East 26th street. (Madison Square, North), New York, Secretaries: Roland Burke Hennessy and

George A. Sl A CALL TO ARMS: Young man, do you know that you : hold a tremendous power in your hands? Do you wish to utilize that power?

If so, join the Young Men's League of New York. Non-partisan: for all creeds and nationalities.

The object of this feague is bring the young man of New York closer together—to give them the opportunity of discussing the politisituation as regards the futur of the youg man. No matter what terested in your future, we want rou to enroll. Our headquarters will be open from 9 a. m. until 10 p. m., beginning to-day. No dues.
The Young Men's League of New

York means business. Enroll as a member by calling or sending your

name and home address to THE YOUNG MEN'S LEAGUE OF NEW YORK. 3 E. 26th St. (Madison Sq. North).

Can anyone tell me what it means? but he had just been engaged, and knew very little of the scheme. He said, however, that "the men named at the top of the circular are generally there after

10 a. m. There are not yet any signs in sight to denote any particular political party, but there is evidently some new underground scheme in progress.

New York, Sept. 16.

Degeneracy of Labor Day.

C. C. C.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-Labor day here was celebrated with a parade headed by "Honest John Lind," present governor, and again nominated by the Demon Pops, and by Van Jant, nominated by the Republicans for governor. All the fakirs were on horseback. John Lind and Van Jant had a good chance to estimate the fakirs' goods (the pure and

The labor fakirs hold full sway until

The kangaroos are trying to run the old fake Lucas, of shady capsule fame, for governor, if they can get enough sig-natures. Our papers will be filed in the of two weeks.

We have to pay \$50 for every candidate on our State ticket, and the same for every presidential elector; no other State has so infamous a law. This money must be paid when we file our papers five weeks before election.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 12.

Looking Backward.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.-When I see, by letters and by the DAILY PEO-PLE, how active the movement is in Pittsburg, then think of the same movement there in 1896, the great difference fills me with surprise; for it has grown so gradually, amid so many ups and downs, both its character and its scope have been lost sight of.

Then, in Allegheny county, so far as I know, there were but five English speak-Ing public speakers. Of these, White may be omitted, as he made but two raw attempts. Of the remaining four, Rem mel might be dropped also, as he did not make much of a delivery, although his written speeches were good. Root was just commencing to know what to say and how to say it; and Goff, through past experience, knew how better than he knew what to say. Any of this thire, which to-day are doing valiant and effi-cient work, would grin like Teddy himself, to see someone going through the same old stunts to-day that they them-selves indulged in in 1896, which was just as they were leaving the Populist Co-operative Monkeyhood. But to make the progress more plain.

Lake City. They were then on strike, refusing to work for \$1.80 per day in the mines and board at the Company's whiskers," etc., was our mainstay speak-

er: and that, green as we were, we were | arm of the Socialist movement in Amer on pins and needles whenever he spoke, for fear he would dop to Bryan right there on the speaker's stand. For that was the great hold: to be a Republican or a Democrat, or something or other ready at a moment's notice "to explure the citadel from within," and thank heaven, he has got it at last, as a Republican weighmaster, with the liberty to re-

Wilson, in English, and Forker, in German, held forth in the Allegheny Turn Halle, at ten cents per head admis-

One public meeting at Old Fellows Hall, S. S., at which the billed speakers (Gessner and Carless), did not show up and the local talent did the spellbinding. A few open air meetings by the same and Carless, together with several meetings in obscure halls, constituted the campaign as I mind it. What the Germans did, I am unable to say, as it was not done in public. To-day, with a mem-bership in the hundreds (we used to have only from 30 to 50), and the long list of good, busy speakers, the press, and the S. T. & L. A., and the two conventions, 5 changed state of affairs, indeed. With their undisputed ability to keep

up the Republican vote in splite of the plague or pestilence thinned out a race, the election officers will be obliged to count enough Social-ist votes this 1900 to start in Allegheny county to start some cold shivers, where such cold shivers should be.
O. N. E. LACKALL.

Polk, Pa., Sept. 17.

A Message to the International Congress.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE--Section Tacoma, Wash., Socialist Labor Party, has sent the following mesage to the International Socialist Congress:

Tacoma, Wash., U. S. A.,

Sept. 12, 1900 To the International Socialist Congress. Paris, France:

Comrades-Section Tacoma; Wash., of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, wends greetings to the representagives of the revolutionary proletariat of all countries.

May your deliberations prove of lastthen our ties of comradeship. Down with the "pig bourgeois" and his criminal ally—the labor takir. Trades unionism that denies the class truggle must way to Socialist solidarity We hope the Congress will draw the line clear and distinct between working class political and economic action, and

bourgeois politico-economic reac-On to the WORKERS REPUB-LIC! Fraternally. SECTION. TACOMA, Wash., Socialist Labor Party of the United

W. J. Hong, Organizer. Arthur Spencer, Rec. Sec.

Unity For Fair In Maine.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE-Maine blazons the way to political unity. While in other States the harmony-craving "reform forces" are heaving and straining for unity, get all tangled up and unite only in one another's hair, here the thing is done so nicely that it passes as a mat-

ter of course. Chas. F. Stubbs, of Portland, was the "Unity" candidate to General Court at the last election. He ran on two tickets, on the Bryan or Democratic ticket, and on the anti-Bryan, or Social Democratic

Augusta, Me., Sept. 17.

Tammany Taxing Brathels.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE-The Tammany organization, through its polices depostment thus sent forth its edict that campaign subscriptions must be procured at once from bawdy house keepers, proprietors of gambling joints, saloons, concert (?) halls and lunch counters who have the privileges that fall unto the faithful for services rendered to the much polluted organization that we can plant the S. T. & L. A. here. to the much poliuted organization that Nothing can be done with this pack has for its sponsor the Hon. (?) Rich-

> Within the past ten days the police have been very active in the East side "red-light" district, and also in the neighborhood of the city hall, where lunch counters and cider stands, kept by ex-police captains, are wont to parade ex-police captains, are wont to parade their wares, that the seeker after cheap dinners may satiate himself with adul-terated coffee, tea, and divers other liquids, at a small expense to his pocket but, a great one to his stomach.
>
> Tummany Hall must find the grind

hard, when, perforce, it has recourse to the small coffee stands which yield their owners the magnificent total of abou a day-yet the owner of such a had to hand over \$10 for two stand had to two tickets to the outing of the Tim-othy D. Sullivan association, which the DAILY PEOPLE at the time pointed out as being attended by degenerates, "burn" prize-fighters and thugs of every description from the second- story man to use the parlance of the "gang," righ down to the clothes- line crook, who has descended the ladder at such a rate tha he must stoop to the purloining of shirts whose vintage is of a decade ago, and in no few instances are not worth the taking. But your depraved Tammanyite knows no level to which h. will not sink. It hardly can be expected that the rank and fileuafosuch an organization, hav-nig for its head a plug-ugly and one time leader of dead rabbits, could be better than their leader.

The rogues of every description call

Tammany their alma mater. There they first took the course that will some day land them at the head of some Ice Trust

land them at the head of some Ice Trust or auxiliary combination.

So much for a perverted Democracy.

The question resolves itself into this:
How much longer will the workingment in that oroganizmation be led like sheep to the political shambles of their masters, the Whitneys, Crokers, Mur. hys. Jones, et al.?
The DAILY PEOPLE—that strong

ice—must make that period short. To use a vulgarism, "it is up to it." with its stirring editorials, nimed, as they are, at the citadel of capitalism, which is already tottering to an early demise, has-tened by the factle-cry of the Socialists who brook no intervention, but go marching on toward the conquest of the pub-lic powers. Thanks to its efforts the attempts of the entitalists to keep for-ever in their simuldom the workingmen of all courtries, will be frustrated. TIMNAH

New York, Sept. 19.

Walking Delegate Scabe. TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.-Seeing

a letter from Fall River, Masa, styled with the above words, in which the observation is made that a scab is maneuber of the working class who in way way helps to lower the wages or incre hours of the wage slaves, I would ask:

"If these same delegates are scaba, what would you call the president of a labor union that induces manufacturers to get scabs to work for them, and also orders the men under his control to go and work with them; and they, the men, with no more manhood than to and work with them simply to down Temall body of men and satisfy a long-standing hate? Now, what would you call these men who are working with the same scabs, or would you class them in the same boat as their president?

You know that the window glass workers are split up into three separate unions, and President Burns, because ke has not not brains enough to make a good settlement of wages for his own craft, wants to say to one of the other trades how much they shall receive for their work, and at the same time he has got nothing whatever to do with them: and this same small body of men refused to take what he ordered the manufacturers to give them, so he enters scabs, A. WAGE SLAVE.

Pitsburg, Pa., Sept. 19,

Uniforms for Employees

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE-In a recent dehate between the Young Socialist Propagandists and the People's Club. so called, one of the speakers upon the negative side laid great stress upon the statement that under Socialism we would be obliged to eat and dress just as the government willed it. The audience, composed of intelligent workers, laughed in derision. The idea was too absurd, and these intelligent proletarians, having studied the social question, knew that under Socialism no such tyranny could ex-

I was reminded to-day of this incident in a very forceful manner. Entering one of our largest department stores, I was struck at the sight of all the salespeople attired in sombre black. Had there been an epidemic amongst their relatives, or had the firm suddenly become benevolent and employed the entire clintele of au orphan asylum? No! I found on inquiry that the firm had decreed that on and after a certain day ALL salespeople MUST be attired in black!

ticket.
Thilty, perfect and complete, call not by Great Scott! How gruesome it looks! Quite enough to turn the healthlest stomach tobee over a thousand somberly attired figures flitting about. Oh, ves: It's deuced pleasant to see all your friends in black! Oh, yes it is! But why so? Because, when otherwise attired, the employees do not change their clothes often enough (how can they on their meagre salaries?, and black looks so neat, don't you know? Ah, you young men who survey the sit-nation so dubiously, don't you think this

outrageous? Don't you feel as if you'd like to remedy the conditions which enable your em-ployer to force your sweetheart to robe herself in deep mourning, and you to put on that hideons uniform with that hide-ous long row of buttons?

Don't you feel cheap, when you think over it, and recognise that it lies in your power to change these things? Indeed it does. And you can change, and will change it if you'll only awaken and use your weapon upon election day—the bal-lot. Vote for men who represent, you and your family; who represent those girls in the department store and fiftery, instead of the men you have been witing for, who represent your employers Note for the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party under the Arm and Hammer.

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